RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE
& MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 270

BOMBAY: SATURDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1923.

TWO ANNAS.

B. S. A.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE
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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Nov.	CALEDONIA x.		7,622
24th „	DELTA		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA x	10,941
8th „	MALOJA		20,700
15th „	CHINA		7 952
22nd „	KASHMIR		8 963
29th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA		10 902
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND x		11,430
19th „	PLASSY		7,393
26th „	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	18,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th „	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th „	MALWA §		10,941
23rd „	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA		10,902
8th „	MOREA x		10,911
15th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd „	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th „	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th „	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th „	MALWA		10,941
19th „	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th „	MACEDONIA		11'089
3rd may	PLASSY	CHINA x	7,952
10th „	MANTUA		10,902
17th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ..	PLASSY	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
30th Nov.	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	[illegible]
28th „	[illegible]ATIANA	[illegible],965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th „	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	5,800
22nd „	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st „	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th „	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th „	MASHOBRA	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

30th Nov.	MACEDONIA	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th „	MOREA	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th „	NALDERA	15,996
21st Feb.	SICILIA*	6,813
22nd „	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th April	SICILIA*	6,813

* Proceed as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
17th Nov.	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
19th „	VITA	Karachi via K'war
22nd „	BAMORA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
23rd „	VASNA	Bushire via K'chi.
28th „	KARAPARA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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P. P. O. Box 162.

Telephone No. 1229

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Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.
Branches:—Girgaum & Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs. 40.00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p.a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Authorised Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	$20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—	
Sterling	£4,500,000
Silver	$24,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
50, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Calcutta
Canton
Chefoo
Colombo
Dairen
Foochow
Haiphong
Hamburg
Harbin
Hankow
Hongkong
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Sungei Patani
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Vladivostock
Yloilo
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

S. R. HY[illegible]

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,64,225
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 59.82,112
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at

3 per cent per annum from January to June

2½ per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia
Bombay
Buenos Aires
Calcutta
Changchun
Darien
Fengtien
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kai Yuan
Kobe
London
Los Angelos
Lyons
Manila
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Nagoya
Osaka
Peking
Rangoon
Rio de Janeiro
Saigon
San Francisco
Seattle
Shanghai
Singapore
Shimonosaki
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tokyo
Tsinan
Tsingtau
Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve Fund	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar
Amballa City
Amballa Cant.
Bombay
Cawnpore
Calcutta
Delhi
D. I. Khan
Ferozepore
Gujranwalla
Gojra
Hapur
Hafizabad
Hoshiarpur
Hyderabad (Sind)
Jullundur
Jammu
Jhelum City
Karachi
Kasur
Lahore City
Lyallpur
Ludhiana
Multan City
Montogomery
Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Peshawar City
Patiala
Quetta
Rawalpindi
Sargodha
Sialkot
Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara
Baghdad
Bahrein
Basrah
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Hillah
Karachi
Madras
Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300 000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond Esqr
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

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(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd).

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVED FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 33,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividends, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments, etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:

Allahabad, Bombay, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna and Rangoon.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office Chaudausi, Fyzabad, Hapur, Hathras, Lucknow City Offie, Lyallpur Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareli, Sitapur Shahajanpur.

CORRESPONDENTS.—In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposits account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN.
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once, Pages 200.

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STICKS
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Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Drugists.

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3 for Rs. 60 only
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J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Cure Your Eye

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal India (Dep. 5.)

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SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
79, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

HAIR BEAUTY
A pleasant, refreshing Tonic for the Hair of Women and Children.
FRENCH
REGINA HAIR OIL
is an excellent toilet preparation for those who desire to give their Hair careful attention and treatment,
When the Hair begins to get thin or fall
(ASSORTED PERFUMED) REGINA HAIR OIL is needed.
It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of New hair. Keeps the Hair soft, smooth and lustrous, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.
M. T. MADON & CO.,
(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Renew Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking
Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS
Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANAEMIA, LOSS of MEMORY BRAIN FAG, LOW SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.
It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle.
Dr. ADAM'S AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.
Sold by all well-known Chemists or Add. "THOUGHTS." M. T. MADON & CO. Crawford Market, (Corner Shop) BOMBAY. Phone No. 2623.

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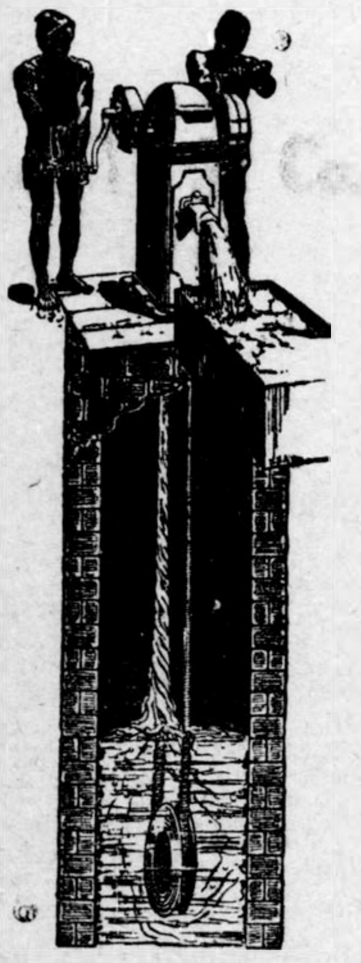
Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE
REGINA FACE CREAM
with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural
BEAUTIFIER
It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.
It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin, keeping it smooth and free from blemish.
The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the Skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for Sallowness, Roughness of the Skins, Pimples, freckles, etc. Can be had only from:
M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop), BOMBAY.

MOTHER Seigels Syrup
To prevent or remove Indigestion, it is necessary that the stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—should do their work naturally and efficiently. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the *herbal* digestive remedy, will help them to do this by toning and stimulating them to healthy activity.
REMOVES
INDIGESTION
It is the medicinal extracts of roots, barks and leaves, contained in Mother Seigel's Syrup, which have such a beneficial effect upon these organs. Try the effect of a dose, after each meal, and note the improvement in your health. The Syrup is also sold in Tablet form,



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LIQUID ELEVATOR.
is the simplest and most efficient method of obtaining water from wells, regardless of depth. It can be worked by hand, bullocks or electric motor at a very low cost, and is highly suitable for States, Plantations, Municipalities or anyone who obtains their water from wells.
The advantage obtained by this scientific invention should be fully realized by all. Write for particulars:
HEATLY & GRESHAM Ltd.
204, Hornby Road,
CALCUTTA BOMBAY. MADRAS.

A WELCOME
to the Lovers of Books
Mrs. Radha Bai Atmaram Sagoon, has opened a Branch at Sandhurst Road Tram Terminus, next to Marwadi Vidyalaya, where Books are sold between 8 a. m. to 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. to 8 p.m. at Considerably Reduced Prices.
Books are varied from time to time to suit different taste.

ANYTHING ELECTRICAL & ALLIED
We give you
Or get for you
Or it is not made.
RADIO APPARATUS IN STOCK
Eastern Electric & Trading Co.
Camp KARACHI.
Bombay—Lahore—Amritsar.
[illegible] Karachi.

PRESS ACT IN BARODA.

NEW DRAFT ISSUED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA Nov. 10.

The long expected draft of the new Press Act has now been issued. In answer to a question from a member, at the last session of the Legislative Assembled Sir Manubhai N. Mehat the Dewan had announced that the Press Act in operation at present would be abolished and that the draft of a new one, which was ready, would be issued for invirting suggestions from the public, before it because law. Suggestions are now invited accordingly from those who feel like doing it, which must reach the Nyayamontri (the Legal Remembrancer) before the end of December. It is not yet known of the Act is going before the Legislative Assembly.

According to the new draft every body desiring to start working a prining press on a journal of any kind must first apply to the District Magistrate and suba of the district in a prescribed form. On the receipt of the permission, which is to be granted if the inquires made by the Suba regarding the person making the application are satisfactory, the proprietor in the case of a press and the publisher and the printer in the case of a newspaper are required to enter a declaration before the District Magistrate that they are the proprictors or the publishers or the printers as the case may be. In case the Suba declines to grant the permission applied for, he is required to record his reasons for doing so. But from the sections of the draft as issued, there appears to be no provision for appeal against such a refusal. The permission, when granted, will be available only up to six months, at the end of which, if the work be not started or the newspaper not published fresh permission has to be sought.. If the person making the declaration is to be absent from the state for more than a month, another person must make a fresh declaration. The non-observance of these rules regarding the permission and making the declaration is liable to be punished by six months simple imprisonment or a fine up to rupees two thousand or both.

Further condition regarding the newspaper is that every copy of every issue of the newspaper must hear the name of the editor printed on it, the penalty for any breach of he rule being six months' simple imprisonment or a fine of rupees two thousand as above for the publisher, the printer and the Editor. Such a copy having the name of the editor on it, will be considered sufficient proof of the person named being the editor of all or parts of the contents of the issue so submitted, unless proved otherwise, in a court of law, where the responsibility of the editor is in question. It is, however, open to the editor or the person whose name is given out as editor, to apply to the District Magistrate, disclaming responsibility for a particular issue giving his reasons, within fifteen days after the matter comes to his knowledge. A certificate of exemption is to be given by the magistrate to the applicant on his being convinced of the fact after conducting necessary inquiries.

THE PRINTED MATTER.

The important provision with regard to the matter printed is contained in Section fourteen of the draft of the Act, which together with the three following sections forms the most important part of the Act. No editor, printer or publishers should print or publish or cause to be printed or published any matter which is likely to create dis-satisfaction, hostility or contempt towards His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, His Government, His Majesty the King Emperor or the British Government in India or any of the Indian princes and ruling chief or their Governments, whose names are announced in the State Gazette or that is likely to create hostility or contempt towards any community amongst His Highness' subjecs or any religion or any matter that is not properly and respectfully worded when referring to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb or a member of the Royal Family.

The Sursuba (Chief Revenue Commissioner) or any other officer empowered by His Highness for the purpose, on such matter coming to hiss notice, will issue a circular announcing the confiscation of all the copies in existance, whether they be printed and published in the State or not and authorising the police to take possession of any such documents, when seen, while the Suba and the District Magistrate is to be authorised to issue a search warrant for entering any building where there are valid reasons to suspect that the copies of such books, newspapers are in existance, to any police officer not lower in rank than the chief constable of the Taluka. The appeal against this proscription by the Sursuba or the issue of a search warrant by the Suba will be before the full Bench of the High Court.

DOUBLE THE HEALTH OF YOUR TOWN.
READ THIS & READ AGAIN.
Let us see that your children are properly equipped in mind and body so as to be fully prepared to take advantage of their heritage.
DOUBLE THE HEALTH OF YOUR TOWN—One of the foremost things to which the Civilised world is going to devote more serious attention than ever before.
Therefore anything that will improve the condition of the Deformed children must be welcomed by all of us. If your child is suffering from any deformity, such as Spinal Curvature, Infantile Paralysis, Scrofula, Curve Legs, Club Foot or any other kind of Deformity and also Umbilical Hernia, and any other Rupture, please do not fail to call at our place and you will see how hundreds of deformed children are attended by us.
Along with our Deformity Institution we have our complete X-Ray department where we examine, if necessary, the patients under X-Rays for accurate and Scientific diagnosis.
SUPERINTENDENT,
The Zander Orthopedic and Medico-Electric Institute
(N. POWELL & Co.)
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

OURS ARE THE
SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES
WITH A DISTINCTION
BALIWALLA & HOMI
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
HORNBY ROAD OPP. WHITEAWAY & KALBADEVI ROAD
THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS FOR SUPERB CRAFTSMANSHIP.
BEST TESTIMONIALS OF APPRECIATION FROM MAHARAJAS AND OTHER MOST ENLIGHTENED PERSONAGES.

APIOLINE
CHAPOTEAUT
LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.
VHOLESALE:
8, Rue Vivienne
PARIS—FRANCE
Sold by all Chemists

THE NAME OMEGA
For
Solidity-Precision-Durability
IN WATCHES
Wristlet Watches
Nickel Case — — Rs. 48/-
Silver „ — — Rs. 57/-
Do. Square — — „ 80/-
Gold 9 kt. — — Rs. 147/-
14 kt. — — „ 167/-
18 kt. — — „ 180/-
15% Dis.
ON NEW REDUCED PRICES.
SOLE AGENTS:
ABRECHT & Co.,
Opposite Hornby Road
Whiteaway BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1874.)
Head Office, Bombay.
THIS COMPANY OFFERS
A NEW and PERFECT SCHEME of ASSURANCE for Old Age and Family Provision in
THE GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICY.
The BENEFITS guaranteed under this attractive POLICY are:
(1) AN INCREASING SUM ASSURED payable at death within 25 years!
(2) A CASH PAYMENT of an amount equal to the Original Sum Assured on SURVIVANCE to the end of the period!
(3) A FREE PAID-UP POLICY for an amount equal to the original Sum Assured PAYABLE at DEATH after 25 years.
In addition to these Benefits a Policyholder has the choice of Valuable Alternative Benefits.
Premiums are payable for 25 years or till Previous Death.
For particulars apply to
H. EDWIN JONES, Manager.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Art is Admired Everywhere
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art

TAILORS
For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen, silk, and cotton.
Cut and Fit Guaranteed.
A. R. Abdurrehman & Co.
Gents' Tailors and Outfitters
44, Churchgate Street, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the followi rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their nam and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE.—LINO OPERATORS. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.
A

WANTED—CHRISTIAN LADIES for Knitting and Embroidery Works. Apply Box No. 9827, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R8984

A LADY DOCTOR for Dispensary Kathor (Surat). Apply stating salary required and qualifications to ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA LTD., 188, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
A R8938

WANTED—STENO-TYPIST to earn over Rs. 200 per month permanently with Rs. 1,000 in a reputable established commercial school. Apply to Box No. 9829, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8993

WANTED.—Some experienced, PROOF-READERS, MACHINEMEN, COMPOSITORS and CANVASSORS for a press in C. P. apply sharp to THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE, BUREAU, DELHI.
A R8972

WANTED—A HINDU CLERK, knowing English and Account, must be honest and hardworking, pay Rs. 30 per month with board and lodging free. Apply to SETH GORDHANDAS, Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road.
A R8975

WANTED—A full time competent MISTRY or OVERSEER to supervise building construction works. Man who understands plans need only apply to A. E. COOPER, Architect, Examiner Press Building, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.
A R8978

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPH ARTIST, good pay to capable man. Chrome workers only need not apply. Applications by letter only. MANAGER, Caxton Printing Works, Frere Road, Bombay.
A R8969

WANTED.—A well-experienced ENGINEER, Electrical and Mechanical (either 1st class or 2nd class). Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating the minimum salary required to MORARJI GOCULDAS AND CO., Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.
A 18096

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day, Enrolment daily.

SPECIAL REDUCTION OF FEES for deserving Students, Award of Scholarships, Prizes, and Medals to the selected few SUCCESS and SERVICE GUARANTEED after efficient and rapid training in SHORTHAND and Typewriting Rs. 6 for both per month, Accountancy Rs. 5. Banking, Salesmanship, Law, Filing, Business Routine, Rs. 5 for each subject. From 1925 only Matriculated Students will be allowed to appear for the L. C. C. Examinations. [illegible] immediate training is essential for Non-Mat[illegible] to appear in 1924 Applications received [illegible] this month only. Apply The Director of Studies, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 233, Hornby Road.
A R8974

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SOLICITOR OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT as assistant in any good solicitor's firm. Apply Box No. 9826, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8931

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—GODOWN (100 x 80 x 16) at th junction of Babula Tank and Jail Roads near the Docks. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR 60, Forbes St., Fort.
C R8930

TO LET—A SHOP and a BLOCK in Soneji House, Sandhurst Road, opposite Dr. Parekh's Hospital. Apply Dr. SONEJI.
C R8992

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR and 1ST FLOOR of New Building "Sonu Villa" with Motor Garrage on Hill Road, opposite St. Peter's Church Bandra, Apply to:—G. KASSAM VISRAM, 102, Chukla Street, Mandvi, Bombay.
C R8968

TO BE LET.—Large and Small Godowns, Shops at Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba, in Grants Buildings and Hydraulic Godowns; for particulars apply to GULAMHUSEIN AHMEDALLY, C/o., Bombay Stationery Mart, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.
C18094

TO BE LET—FLATS of independent and suitable accommodation in newly built properties at Rebsch Street, Byculla Club. Also rooms at Agripada Chawl Street, Byculla Club. Rents moderate. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., Khaduck, or at properties.
C R8926

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street., Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8950

BLOCKS—Comfortable and airy at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas Iron Works. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI & CO. Tel. No. 1697, Bombay.
R8866

TO LET.—SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR in Fort, for Office or Show Room purposes. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR, 60, Forbes St., Fort.
C R8929

TO LET—A few convenient AIRY OFFICES in the Union Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Lift available. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to UNION BANK.
C18024

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One DISEL OIL ENGINE of Gebrunder Sulzer Winther of Switzerland Make, 80 B.H.P., in complete working order. Intending purchasers may send their best offers to the MANAGER, The Narsingirji Mfg Co., Ltd., Sholapur.
K18055

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WRITE now for our List of Prophylactic Specialities against Venereal Diseases etc. Read Prof. Karve's books on Birth Control, and the Prevention of Venereal Diseases, Re. 1 each THE RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Bdg., Opp. Portuguese Church, Girgaum.
L R8824

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A going SHOP of PIECE-GOODS with Tailoring Department attached, in Girgaon. Management desirous of selling owing to ill-health. Reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 9818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
G R8960

TO BE SOLD or LET at Virla Parla, tw BUNGALOWS, one at Pond and othe at Gorbunder Road each Rs. 14,000 or rent Rs. 80 each per month. Write Box No. 9815 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R8952

RARE OPPORTUNITY—Owner leaving India sub-let two independent Bungalows, facing sea, beautiful garden, three minutes from Government House. Rent Rs. 375 and Rs. 275, also furniture five per cent. below cost and an English Car fully equipped 30 per cent. below cost must dispose of entirely or separately. Apply Box No. 9819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R8961

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—PLOT of 20,000 sq. yds. near Andheri. Price below one Rupee. Apply KORA & BHATT, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
P R8991

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and there fore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Spee Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. M[illegible] and R. S. Bharucha [illegible] of the [illegible] Shorthand [illegible]. Fees moderate [illegible] classes morning and evening. Kanta [illegible], Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
B

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—The College has REOPENED. Enrolments proceeding. Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street.
M R8956

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING under expert Teachers. Lowest Fees. Special Classes for Ladies under Lady Supervision Sundays Holidays open. Apply Mr. KOLAH Sultan Munzil, Chandanwadi, Chira Bazaar.
M R8951

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert preparation both personal and through post for Higher Accountancy, Auditing, Banking Examinations. Success guaranteed. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, Opp. Whiteaways
M R8982

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD Rs 50—Lost near Esplanade Bandstand DIAMOND and RUBY BRACELET on Saturday 10th November. Apply Miss P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, 37, Fedder Road.
P B R8973

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALISTS with Rs. 4,000 and upwards in highly profitable business. Both interest and profits guaranteed. Please apply Box No. 9828, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R8989

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEOCURO IS THE TESTED

GERMAN remedy for

Malarial Fever.

EVERY CAPSULE GUARANTEED.

PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
SHIRKEY BLDGS., Hornby Road.
(Adjoining Evans Frasser and Co.)

SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

WHITE and YELLOW HONEY Rs. 2/12 and 2/4 per 2 pound tin. Thin shelled walnuts Rs. 4 and 2/4 per 10 and 5 pound basket. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T R8977

TURKISH BATH—Electric and Vibratory Massage, Violet Ray treatment, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., 303, Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway, including Sundays.
T R8988

"XL" TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheapest House for Typewriter and Duplicator accessories. Repairs Speciality. Secondhand machines bought and sold. Type-copying work of all sorts undertaken.
T R8953

RARE OPPORTUNITY to buy America's Premier Typewriter—The "RELIANCE PREMIER" at greatly reduced price of Rs. 280. Typewriter Ribbons from Rs. 1-12. Call early at E. C. PATELL & CO., 33, Medows Street, Bombay.
T R8942

STRANGE you in Bombay for trade, influential we guide you to right places to your advantage. Apply GIRDHARLAL VALLABHDAS, Sanghvisadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
T R8986

YOU can develop a fine business in the privacy and quietude of your own home. Easy to learn. Easy to earn Rs. 3, 30 and 50 a day. With Anna stamp, ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Post Box 418, Bombay.
T R8987

NUT-CRACKERS manufactured by Indian artisans are imported by many of the Brassware and Hardware Merchants, Perfumers, Stationers, Sundries-Vendors, Storekeepers, etc., and are a handsome Novelty. May we send you an illustrated booklet for full information. CHHATBAR COMPANY, Chhatbar Mansions, JAMNAGAR.
T R8994

BAZAAR GHEE and Oils are often adulterated with inferior animal fats and mineral oils.

COCOGEM

is guaranteed pure, refined and deodorized, As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. Tins. Delivery Free. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T3 17644

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
13680

SOAP MANUFACTURERS—For cheap Dhobi Soap why buy oil at three times the price when we offer our excellent soap stock (already neutralized with caustic and requires only boiling down to make Dhobi Soap) at Rs. 37-11-0 per barrel of 340 lbs. nett F. O. R. Ernakulam including barrel. Discount on ton orders. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 18042

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, latest ...	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 100, Remington 8.	100
Senta Portable with Case (German)	100
Remington Portable, Almost New	165
Remington No. 11, Flscap.	150
Oliver No. 3, 75, No. 9 Slightly-used	175
Multiplex Hammond Portable like new ...	185
Yost 20, latest Rs. 10[illegible], Gujerati Remington 9	165

Ribbons Carbon papers. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters.
[illegible] TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved Model	207
Empire 1, Rs. 80, 90, Remington 7 75,	90
Corona Folding with Case Rs. 95, 120,	135
Oliver 2, Rs. 80, 3 100, 5, 125, 9,	175
Noiseless, Rs. 115, Mercedes, German	196
Underwood 5 latest Rs. 190, Brief 125,	180
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, 9,	225
Remington 10, Visible Rs. 150, 175, 225,	250
Remington 10, Brief 240, 11, Brief	210
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new......	
Yost 20, latest, new types,	180
Multiplex Hammond Rs. 150, Leather Case	260
Gujerati Remington 9, little used,	190

Ribbons, Carbons etc., Papers Repairs.
NICOLLS and COMPANY
parts Opp. Petit Institute.

PROFESSION.

PROSELDIS EFFERVESCING TABLET for Ladies. Recommended by Miss Etti Rout. Write RIGHT AGENCY, Gordhandas Building, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.
R8884

LEUCODERMA—See Dr. M. M. DARU, L. R. C. P. and Y. Present address:—Panalal Terraces, H-15, Grant Road.
R8990

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 12th December, 1923, at Fraserpet 300 odd tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots by auction. For particulars apply:—DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, Coorg, Mercara.
18093

THE JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Powers of Attorney granted to Mr. Edulji Pestonji Mehta, of Tapia Building, Charni Road Junction by the Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company, Limited, have been revoked by the said Company as from the 9th day of November, 1923, and the said Edulji Pestonji Mehta has henceforward no authority to act for, in the name of and on behalf of the said Company.

F. L. BRINKMAN.
General Manager for Western India.
The Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
C18086

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the following Secondhand Machinery which is for sale.

One 1500 I.H.P. Corliss Cross Compound Condensing Steam Engine.
Three Sets of Green's Economisers.
Six Boilers.
Cloth Bleaching and Finishing Machinery.

Machinery can be inspected at the Company's Mills at Foras Road.

For further particulars, apply to the AGENTS, Canada Building Hornby Road, Bombay.
C18081

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 8289 brass of good moorum for filling in at the Mahaluxhmi Race Cource.

The work must be completed by 31st March, 1924.

N.B.—No work can be carried out at the Race Course before 9 a.m. on any day and no work whatever can be done on Race Days.

TENDERS should be addressed to the SECRETARY, W. I. T. C. and will be received up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, 22nd November, 1923.

For further particulars apply to the OVERSEER, Mahaluxhmi Race Course.

(By Order)
J. E. HUGHES, Major.,
Secretary.
Western India Turf Club.
C18092

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1923-24..

WHEREAS during the last Bombay Race Meetings several persons were found to be making books within the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club and receiving money for bets on the races run at those Meetings. Now the public are hereby notified:—

FIRST that under the License granted by the Government of Bombay to the Western India Turf Club in pursuance of the Bombay Race Course Licensing Act (Bombay Act No. [illegible] of [illegible] the only legalised method of betting on the Races run at the Meetings of the Western India Turf Club held on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses, is by means of the Totalisators erected for the purpose within the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club.

SECONDLY that under the Rules of Racing of the Western India Turf Club the Stewards of a meeting have control over all Stands, Rooms, Enclosures and other places used for the purpose of the meeting with power to exclude at their discretion any person from all or any of those places.

THIRDLY that the Public will in future be admitted into the Enclosures of the Western India Turf Club upon condition that if they desire to bet on the Races run on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses, they will observe the terms of the License held by the Western [illegible] and will bet throu[illegible] Totalisators only. and [illegible]

FOURT[illegible] after found [illegible] et cause t[illegible] er, either as [illegible] a or person [illegible] Bookmake[illegible] Enclosure[illegible] purpose [illegible] Race Cou[illegible] at Bomba[illegible] summaril[illegible] Western [illegible] person, ar[illegible] premises [illegible]

Dated t[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA

"TEMPLE" BRAND.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS CEMENT has been recognised to the finest and best all over being fa above the British Standard Specification. Regularly supplied to the Bombay Government and other bodies. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, in his report refer to this cement in eulogising terms. Write to our Booklet and current year's calendar

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay.

THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS LD

SENTINEL WAGGON FOR SALE.

ONE SENTINEL WAGGON of Vertical Tubular, size 3ft.—11in. high, 2ft.—8in. dia. Unladen weight about 5 tons, Hydraulic pressure at test 350 lbs. per sq. inch.

The waggon can be seen at the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ld., Chinchpogli.

For further particulars please apply to:—
The AGENTS of the above Mills,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay.
C18076

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB

BOMBAY RACING SEASON 1923-24.

OWING to the departure of His Excellency The Governor from Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th December, the 1st Extra Meeting will be held on FRIDAY, the 7th December and not as previously advertised.

(By Order),
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
C18089

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th September, 1923, at Rs. 1-12 per share has been declared and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1923, to those Registered Share Holders of the above Bank, whose names appear in the Bank's Register on 18th November, 1923.

By Order of the Board.
V. L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 15th November, 1923.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 19th November to 1st December, 1923, both days inclusive.
C18090

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for a 20 Cwt. Cupola will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 14th day of December, 1923..

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contracts, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
C18083

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) One petrol pump and (2) Two storage tanks for petrol will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 20th day of December, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. R[illegible]
Executive [illegible]

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of loading, unloading and stacking coal and other fuel on the districts Colaba, Parel, Bandra, Udhna, Baroda, Kankaria, Godhra, Rutlam, Shamgarh Kotah and Gangapur for a period of twelve months from 1st January, 1924, and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 26th November, 1923, up to [illegible] p.m. (S. T.).

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Parel at Re. 1 each.

[illegible] tenderer must deposit Earnest Money [illegible] amounting to Rs. 100 with the Trea- [illegible] B. G. System, Bombay, and the receipt, [illegible] for it, must accompany the tender to [illegible] otherwise the tender will not be

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2640 of 1922.

RATANBAI ADAMJI and others ... Plaintiffs.

versus.

MAHOMEDALLI ABDULALLY and others .... Defendants.

And

Re: partnership firm of Adamji Amerbhai and Abdullally Amerbai.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the abovenamed partnership firms of Adamji Amerbhai and Abdullally Amerbhai, whereof the underesigned, by a consent order dated the 13th day of January, 1923, made in the above suit has been appointed Receiver, are hereby required to send in their claims in writing to the said Receiver at his office at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, within one month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the Receiver will proceed further with the winding of the affairs of the said partnership firms having regard only to the claims of which he shall have then notice.

Bombay, dated this 14th day of November, 1923.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver.
C18049

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Fifth Sessions of 1923 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1923, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors,, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian order in Council 1889 are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof,, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 24th day of October, 1923.

TEMULJI B. NARIMAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C17960

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CURSETJI COOVERJI MODI, of Bombay, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to Mr. Sakarlal Ramdas of Bombay.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand whatsoever in to, upon and in respect of the said property or any portion thereof either by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, possession, partnership, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase [illegible] be completed without reference to any [illegible] claim or claims and same, if any, will be deemed [illegible] considered to have been knowingly [illegible]

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or [illegible] land or ground together with the [illegible] buildings, and out-houses there[illegible] lying and being at Amb[illegible] Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District [illegible] the Registration Sub-District [illegible] containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and twenty (2320) square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue and in the Record of Rights of Amboli partly under Entry Number 16D as being portions of Old Survey Numbers 113 a[illegible] New Survey Numbers 105 and 1[illegible] under Entry Numbers 734 an[illegible] ing Non-Agricultural Surve[illegible] Amboli and which whole [illegible] bounded, on or toward[illegible] private passage 20 fe[illegible] Mr. Ruttonjee Dossa[illegible] towards the South [illegible] or towards the Ea[illegible] Mr. Merwanji H. [illegible] towards the West [illegible] and [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 12th instant by Messrs. Bennett and Co., under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1492 of 1923 (Chotalal Mulchand and another v/s. Bai Jivkorebai) our client Mr. CHOTALAL MULCHAND, who is the owner of the Gaiety Theatre and the late proprietor of the original Mumbai Gujarati Natak Mandali has purchased all the theatrical goods, assets and property of the Morbai Arya Subodh Natak Mandali including all dresses, scenes, sceneries, books, plays, play, rights copy-rights and the good-will of the said Company and our client has now become solely and exclusively entitled to perform all the plays belonging to and which were heretofore performed by the said Morbi Arya Subodh Natak Mandli.

The public are hereby informed that our said client has started a new Theatrical Company in the name of Subodh Gujrati Natak Mandali and our client's said Company will now perform all the plays of the said Morbi Arya Subodh Natak Mandali.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1923.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Chotalal Mulchand.

C18080

NOTICE OF NEW PARTNERSHIP.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from my client Mr. CHANDULAL MAGANLAL KADAKIA, I have to inform the public that he has commenced business in hardware from the last Asovad 3rd (Dhanterash) in the name and style of Messrs. HASANALLY JINABHAI THANAWALA AND COMPANY in Kasai Moholla at Nagdevi Street. He has taken in the said business Mr. Hasanally Jinabhai as his working partner. This new business has nothing to do with the old shop of Hasanally Jinabhai Thanawala. The new shop has commenced to work with the capital entirely supplied by my client and neither he nor the stock-in-trade in the new shop is responsible for debts and outstandings of the said old shop of Hasanally Jinabhai Thanawala.

MANILAL H. MEHTA.
Vakil, High Court.

Bombay, 15/11/23.

C18095

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Properties situate at Old Hanuman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 901 of 1921.

Narotumdas Tulsidas Modi and another .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mody and others .... Defendants.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by order of the Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the authority given to them by an order, dated 23rd day of July, 1923, made in the above suit, sell the undermentioned properties by Public Auction in separate lots on the respective premises on SATURDAY, the 17th day of November, 1923, and SATURDAY, the 24th day of November, 1923, respectively, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) on each day as mentioned below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1 to be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th day of November, 1923, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Street or Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-seven decimal point four square yards or thereabouts and bearing part of Collector's Old Nos. 257, 628, New Nos. 1825 and 2901, Old Survey Nos. 47 and 1/1188 and New Survey No. 1668 and bounded on the East and South by the property of Sarafally Mamuji, on the West by the property described in Lot No. 2 and on the North by the Old Hanuman Lane and the building, whereon is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 1433 and Street Nos. 36 to 40.

LOT NO. 2 to be sold on SATURDAY, the 17th November, 1923, after the sale of the first lot.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Old Hanuman Street or Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing part of Collector's Old Nos. 257, 628, New Nos. 1825-2901, Old Survey Nos. 47-1/1188 and New Survey No. 1668, and bounded on the South by the land of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the West by the property of Haji Mahomed Kassam Murad and on the North by the Old Hanuman Lane and on the East by the property described in Lot No. 1 and the building whereon is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1434 (1), 1434 (2), 1434 (3) and 1435 and Street Nos. 42 to 46, 46A, 46B and 48.

LOT NO. 3 to be sold on SATURDAY, the 24th November, 1923, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground ...ether with the messuage, tenement or ...ding standing thereon, situate at Old ...an Lane or Street in Bombay, in the ...tion Sub-District of Bombay, contain... ...dmeasurement six hundred thirty- ...re yards or thereabouts, and bear... ...s Old No. 101, New No. 843, Old ...61 and 65 and New Survey No. ...ded on the North partly by the ...econd Cross Lane and partly ...of Jethabhai Mulji, on the ...man Second Cross Lane, on ...ge an...

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTS, SATEENS (SHORTS) DHOTEES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

2 bales white and dark brown prints each 400lbs.
1 bale colour sateens etc (short) 480lbs.
1 bale prints 260lbs. (shorts).
1 bale 200 pairs dhotees 44 inch. 2/10 yds.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Arab Horse in Harness.
1 Waler Horse in Saddle and Harness.

One 8 h.p. Humber Motor Cycle, water cooler with B.S.A. side-car, fitted with hood and screen.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5079 of 1921 (Hoorbai vs. Rahimbai).

2 Carriages.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT UPPER MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Valabhdas Jamnadas and Tricumdas Duvarkadas, the proving executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai Walibai widow of Nathoo Walji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of pension and tax land together with the buildings standing thereon situate at Upper Mahim, outside the Fort, Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 15573 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 197, New No. 3829, Old Survey No. 84 and New Survey No. 1/102 and Cadastral Survey No. 825 Mahim Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3802, 5803, (1 and 3), 5803 (2), 5803 (4) and Street Nos. 278, 279, 279B, 279A, and 279C, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Narayen Govind Zawba and beyond by a public passage, on or towards the West by the properties of Dhondoo Narayen and Vithal Shunkerji, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondoo Narayen and a public passage and which said premises are at present in the possession of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitor's Office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and at the risk of the mortgagor Ahmed Ali Mulla Abdeali Tapia, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1923 sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 16th March 1923, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at and on the South side of Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2689 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. A/7292 being the portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No .13 and New Survey No .A/7292 being the portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 New No. A/2127. Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2/7292 and Cadastral Survey No. 310 (Malabar Cumballa Hill) on which stand the messuage tenement dwelling house and structures assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2483, Nos. 4 and 5 bounded on the East partly by the property of Navi Vahu and partly by a private fully Jasonandon, on the North by the Hilly ground on the West by the property of Lalchand of Jaffer Sulleman and on the South by the said Walkeshwar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

Bombay, 17th November, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY

Telephone No. 1285.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT. AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE TWO FLOOR BUILDING, STYLED "HAMIDIYA MANSION" AT MOTLIBAI STREET, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 17th November, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the owner of the property. The following very valuable and two storied large building styled the "Hamidiya Mansion":—

All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring 999 sq. yards or thereabouts together with the newly built two floor building, styled t... "Hamidiya Mansion" and motor ga... standing thereon situate on the plot No... the Bombay City Improvement Trust's Agripada Estate in the City and Isla... Bombay and in the Registration Sub-D... of Bombay and bounded on the N... by the building on plot No. 136 ... Estate on the South-East by Mo... on the North-West by a servi... on the South-West by buildi... No. 96 of the said Estate and... of premises bearing New S... 3529 and is assessed...

AUCTION SALE.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On the 25th November, 1923, the following Machinery is to be sold by Auction at the Aryodaya Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.

1. One 30" x 8'-0" Boiler.
1. One Press.
36. Thirty-six Gins.
1. Duplex Patent Hydraulic Cotton Press with One 12" Ram, Two Revolving Boxes 4' x 16' x 12'-0'

PARTICULARS.

1. ONE 30' x 8'-0' BOILER.
One 30' x 8'-0' ft. LANCASHIRE BOILER, 125 lbs. working presser by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves & Co., 1894.

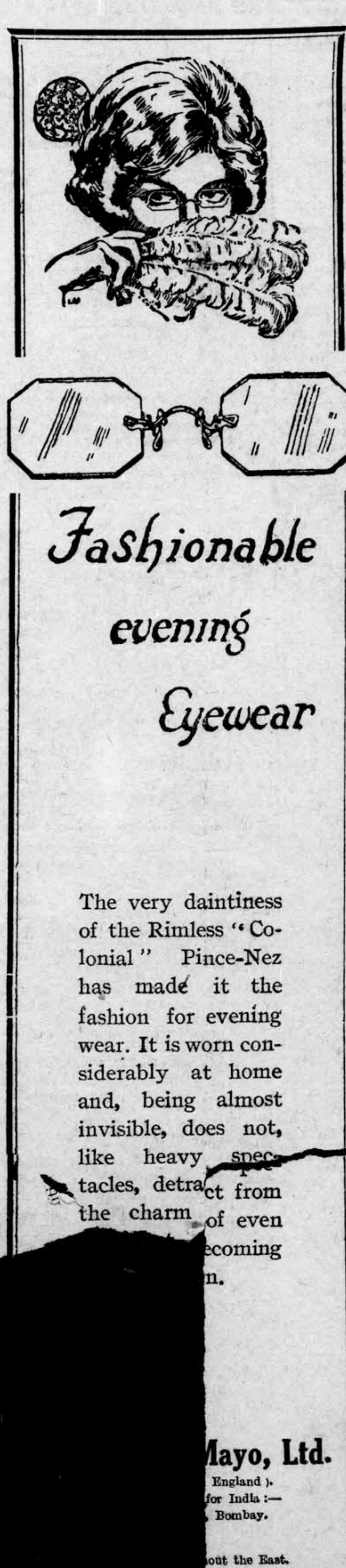
1. ONE PRESS.
One 400lbs. Hydraulic Cotton Baling Press of Messrs. Hydraulic Engineering Co., Leeds, in 1914; consisting of one Shelley's type short stroke pumping engine with 12-2" pumps.
One half Press with 17 ft. deep cotton Box and three 7½" Rams.
One Finishing Press with 14½" columns and 2" Rams. Whole plant complete with necessary piping connections, water tank and Bale extractor in good working order. 40000 Bales pressed so far

36 GINS-THIRTY-SIX GINS.
36 Gins of Messrs. Platt Brothers Co. Ltd. 1904 complete with gearing in good working order.

Up-country purchasers may send their offers by post before the 20th November, 1923, and selected parties will be notified to be present at the Auction.

The conditions of Auction will be notified at the time of Auction. 18079

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.



Fashionable evening Eyewear

The very daintiness of the Rimless "Colonial" Pince-Nez has made it the fashion for evening wear. It is worn considerably at home and, being almost invisible, does not, like heavy spectacles, detract from the charm of even ...ecoming ...n.

...Mayo, Ltd.
... England).
...for India :—
..., Bombay.
...out the East.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A Superb PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT DRAMA
To-Night—This Week

APRIL FOLLY
APRIL FOLLY
APRIL FOLLY

(5 Reels) featuring the bewitchingly lovely

MARION DAVIS
MARION DAVIS
MARION DAVIS

and the popular handsome star

CONWAY TEARLE
CONWAY TEARLE
CONWAY TEARLE

The amusing story of a lady writer, going on board a steamer to South Africa, masquerading under the false name of an Earl's daughter, and the many excruciatingly funny positions she found herself drifting in.

"APRIL FOLLY"

A clever ruse to catch a diamond-stealer actually red-handed.
A 2-Reel Comedy and the International news in the programme.
The Programme includes the International News Showing the Great

JAPANESE
JAPANESE
JAPANESE
EARTHQUAKE
EARTHQUAKE
EARTHQUAKE

Desolation—disaster—confusion—panic—destruction—of a magnitude unparalleled since the eruption of Vesuvius in the days of the Roman Emperors. The worst tragedy that has overtaken a whole nation before it had time to realise what was happening. Beautiful Japan transformed in the twinkling of an eye into a vast Grave Yard! Human endeavour of centuries swept away by the worst catastrophe recorded in history.

TO-DAY 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

A Superb Rollicking Exciting Adventure-Drama To-Night and This Week.

"THE JOCKEY OF DEATH"

An International Film Service Super-production full of hair-raising stunts, and dare-devil gallantry. The amazing deeds of bravery of a young, beautiful, lovely Circus girl dressed in gutta-parcha cloth defy description.

"THE JOCKEY OF DEATH"

See her crossing a wild raging river on a high wire riding a bicycle supporting a man on the pin of the cycle. Never has this feat been attempted on the Screen.

"THE JOCKEY OF DEATH"

See the life and death struggle of a pair of Lovers on a trolly being pursued by a rushing locomotive.

A 2-Reel Boxing Contests Film and a Comedy in the Programme.

TO-DAY: 3-30, 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

Under the kind patronage of H. H.
The Maharaja Savai Tukojirao Holkar Sarkur
Bahadur, Indore.

Yeshwant Sangit Mandali

DIRECTED BY
MAHARASHTRA KOKIL
(SWEET VOICE OF MAHARASHITRA)
Mr. SHANKAR RAO SARNAIK
Will Stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
the well-known enchanting play
Saubhadra
On Saturday 17th Nov. 1923 at 4 p. m.
(S. T.)

Rates for Admission Rs 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8 1 & as 8 excluding tax Tikets will be had at Bombay Theatre, Grant Road every day.

K. S. HARDIKAR
General Manager
K. P. PANDIT
Manager
FOR BOMBAY SEASON.

Under the patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

(Est: 1913)
Grant Road, New Elphinstone Theatre
on
Saturday 17th November 1923 (p. m. 8-30) Night.
Sunday 18th November 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)
ASHA NIRASHA.

Manager
G. N. Mandali.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 p. m.
CHEFALO and PALERMO
In Modern Magic
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
MAE MURRAY in PEACOCK ALLEY

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
"OTHELLO" and
THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE

IMPERIAL
presents
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
SATI—NARMADA

The most powerful story produced by Kohinoor Film Co. in 9 Reels. Don't miss to SEE.

Daily 6, 8-15 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

Storm in the Bay has recurved and is moving Northeast parallel to coast its centre is this morning about seventy miles southeast of Cocanada. Very heavy rain has fallen around this station. Rainfall has been nearly general on North Madras coast and local in Burma, south Bengal. A few falls occurred in Orissa.

Chief amounts are Moulmein one and a half inches, Maymyo, Mandalay three, Chittagong one and a half, False Point two, Masulipatam, Vizagapatam three, Cocanada eleven, Calingapatam one.

Forecast:—Increase in extreme north of Madras and in Orissa and south Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th November, 1923

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.836	inches
Temperature of Air	77.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.1	"
Dew Point	62.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	62.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.4	"
Minimum do do.	71.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,ENE WNW,NW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	148
Fall of Rain	"	—
Total fall during month	"	—
do. do. year	"	—
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	"	—

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

	HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill		Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Sill	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov,	h.	m.	ft.	in.
F.	16	5	18	26	4	16	12	21	19	5
		17	57	24	22					
Sat	17	0	46	30	9	17	6	45	17	4
		12	42	28	4		18	43	14	3
S.	18	7	36	25	8	18	1	19	20	7
		20	36	25	2		14	17	18	7
M	19	8	30	25	8	19	2	24	20	6
		21	24	26	0		14	55	18	0
Tu	20	9	8	25	10	20	3	12	20	0
		22	3	26	9		15	25	17	0
W.	21	9	46	26	1	21	3	53	19	3
		22	36	27	4		15	55	18	1
Th.	22	10	19	26	3	22	4	28	19	8
		23	9	7	11		16	25	16	6

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shams—			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	3
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 36/46 inches—			
Standard per lb.	1	6	9
Century per lb.	1	6	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	7	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	6
Phoenix	1	6	6
Pearl	1	6	6
Manekji (Cow Mush) per lb.	1	5	3
Elphinstone (Bath) per lb.	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	6	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 6391/6205—			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay	1	6	6
Pearl per lb.	1	0	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	6	6
Longclothy— × quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	7	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	7	0
Pearl per lb.	0	0	0
Longcloth Sassa Cascades 36/48			
Textile (band)	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	6	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	5	0
Bombay cotton	1	3	6
Pahlewan	1	3	9
Hearth Brand	1	4	0
Jallitar—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	6
Grey Drill, Century—			
No. 1125 per piece	—		
No. 125 1/2 per piece	—		
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Jacob E, D per lb.	1	7	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	0
Dhooties 10 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	3
Check 5lb Grey Drills—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drills—			
Pearl per piece	7	4	0
Bleached Check—			
Textile Per Piece	0	0	0
Kasturchand Per Piece	7	12	0
Bombay United Per piece	7	10	0
Black Check 5lb.—			
Textile Per Piece	9	8	0
Spring 3761 1/2	1	0	0
E. D. Rachael	7	2	0
Grabrun No, 5121—			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

MOCATTAS SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mocattas silver report says China is keen buyer here and in America partly owing to considerable decrease in their stocks and partly owing to better feeling due to the ending of corner in Bombay. Another cause of the advance in London is the weakness of sterling exchange and as a result of that silver on New York is to-day lower than a week ago, while the advance on London quotations is over two per cent.—Reuter.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS,

Bombay, Nov. 16.

B C RATE—
Bank 's selling T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 15/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 543
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 593
Bank's buying D D Frcs 583

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 233

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 332

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33/3/4.
London—Paris Frcs 80/40
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80
London Brussels Frcs 94/10
London—Rome Liras 101/00
London—Berlin Marks.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Nov. 15.

Tele. Transfers 1/4 7/8 firm.
Bar Gold £ 4-15-2 firm,
Bar Silover pSct 32 13/16 Steady.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 16.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 27/32
Bank Demand	1-4 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 1/8
Fcs. Demand	540
American Dollars	332
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	233
Japan	158 1/2
Singapore	168

Market—Steady.

London, Nov 15.

Rentes 3 per cent	54
Bar Silver Spot	32 13/16
„ „ 2 months hence	32 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver—China selling steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate per cent Since 5th July, 1923	
Interest day to day loan	2 5/8
Interest 7 day Marked loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 15.

Exchange on London in Paris	80,50
„ „ „ „ Germany	11,000,000,000,000
„ „ „ „ Italy	101,60
Stockholm	16.06
Christiania	30.23
Amsterdam	11.62
Switzerland	24.85
Belgium	..
Athens	..

New York, Nov. 15

Demand Bills — 4.33.37

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 15

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/8
Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 11/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 „	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „	4 3/4
Rentes 3 per cent	26 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Nov. 13

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 87 1/4 + 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 90 3/4 — 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£100 1/8 + 1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	56 3/4 + 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 + 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	57

London, Nov. 15.

Conversion Loan	£ 76 1/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 101 3/4
7 per cent. Indian „	„ 113 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/13/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/14
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/4
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/4
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/3
Bar silver ready Rs 79
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/3

London, Nov. 15.

Bar gold ready s.s. 95.2
Silver ready d. 32/13
Silver forward d. 32/6

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India sold. China bought and sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 16

Ready:—25—4—3

Vaida	Opening	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	25—5—0	25—4—0	25—4—0
Magsar	25—3—3	25—3—0	25—3—0

Teji Mandi.
Kartak 0—3—0
Magsar 0—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Ready:—79—9—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	79—2—0	79—5—0		79—0—0
Magsar	79—5—0	79—8—0		79—3—0

Teji Mandi
Kartak 0—15—0
Magsar 2—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 63/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 88/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 91/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/14
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/14
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1397/8; India 73/12; Central 26 and Eastern Bank 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 420; Alliance 130; Apollo 26/4; By Cotton 630; By Dyeing 985; Century 465; Cent India 525; Colaba Land 166/4; Coorla 160; Crescent 240; Edw Sassoon 230; Fazulbhoy 880; Gokak 130; Ind Bleaching 192/8; Ind Malwa 572/8; Jamshed Mfg 170; Kastoorchand 230; Khatao 290; Kohinoor 1620; Luxmi Cotton 4775; Madhavrao Scd 75; M Petit 3120; Morarji 4100; New Great 617/8; New City 305; Pabani 405; Pearls 640; Phoenix 502/8; Shapurji 230; Simplex 368/12; Standard 1550; Swan 860; Swadeshi 528/12; Tata Mill 420 and Visnu Cotton 1710.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 290; B Burma 890; B Burma N I 70n; Bt Burma Pet 4/4; B Tramway 93/2; B Steam 82/8; Bundi Cement 10/4; Katni Ord 85; Katni Defd 245n; New India Insur 14; Shivrajpur 34/8; Tata Iron Ord 29; Tata Iron Defd 98/12; Tata Hydro 660 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

London, Nov. 15

Chartered Bank	£ 18 7/8
Hongkong	„ 124
National	„ 43 1/8
Eastern	„ 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 16th November, 1923.

Name	Opening rates	Maximum rates	Minimum	Closing rates
Indore Malwa	570	—	—	572/8
Colaba	—	—		165
[illegible]	237/8	..	235	238/12
Kohinoor	..	—	—	62/
Nagpur Ordy	522/8	..	—	526/4
[illegible]	607/8	..	600	617/8
Pearl	637/8	—	—	640
Phoenix	—	—	—	502/8
Bombay [illegible]				[illegible]
Bombay Dyeing	980	—	970	982/8
[illegible]	—		—	230
[illegible]	362/8	—	—	368/12
[illegible]		—	—	750
[illegible]	522/8	..	—	530
[illegible]	457/8	..	..	[illegible]65
Alcock	—	—		290
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	65
Katni Cement Ordy	—	—	—	85
Katni Cement Defd	—	—	—	260
Tata Steel Defd	—		—	98/12
Tata Steel Ordy	—	—	—	28/12
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	10/4
Bombay [illegible]		—		500
Bombay [illegible]		—		70
Bombay Steam		—	—	82/8
Bombay Electric Tramwa	92/8	—	—	93/12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	[illegible]5
Shivrajpur	—	—		34/8

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

London, Thursday, Nov, 15.

Total Bullion	£ 127,700,000	£ No change.
Public Deposits	„ 14,900,000 Dec.	3,400,000
Other do	„ 105,800,000 Inc.	4,700,000
Govt. Securities	„ 43,700,000 Inc.	800,000
Other Securities	„ 71,600,000 Dec.	100,000
Notes & Gold	„ 23,200,000 Inc. „	600,000

The Bank Reserve is 19.2 p. c. of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 16.

A further advance of 25 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on trade and Commission Houses buying. Liverpool has been reported 34 to 44 points up. The market advanced on short covering and general buying. The consumption of the United States mills for the month of October was 542,000 bales. Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 15th instant (5-35 p.m.) as under:—

"Situation grows stronger daily. Consider higher prices inevitable."

Advices from America remain very bullish but we think that prices in our market are high enough for the time being as the long interest is being slowly liquidated at this level. We would at this stage recommend our friends to sell for modest profits at the level of prices ruling to-day.

In spite of the small advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 596, i.e., Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the commencement of the session, Bull operators were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 599½. Going down by a rupee the prices further improved to Rs. 600½ on buying by Commission Houses and prominent Shroffs. Again touching Rs. 599½ on scattered selling the values gradually improved to Rs. 610 on short covering and buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses. Around this level other Commission Houses and a Japanese House were sellers which caused a setback and the values dropped to Rs. 605. Owing to Liverpool opening being easier than expected the prices further gave way to Rs. 602½. From this level on free-ly buying by Marwari Shroffs the prices steadily advanced to Rs. 513/14 and closed firm at Rs. 513 at 6 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 568 and advanced to Rs. 575 on buying by Offices. It then going down by couple of rupees advanced steadily to Rs. 580 on buying by Bull operators. From this level, again going down to Rs. 572½, in sympathy with the decline in Broach, advanced steadily to Rs. 583, on buying by Offices, the same rate ruled at 6 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 557½, and advanced gradually to Rs. 570 on buying by Offices and Marwari Shroffs. It then touching Rs. 563, again advanced steadily to Rs. 574 on free buying by Offices, the same rate ruled at 6 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January opened at Rs. 490 and closed firm at Rs. 500 at 6 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was firm yesterday.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, November 16.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	613
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	500
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	583
Fine Oomra	March	574

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Novr. 16.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	608
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	498
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	578
Fine Oomra	March	569

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

New York Market 15th November, 1923.

Previous Close	Delivery	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
33 65	Day.		33 60	+25
33 25	Jan.	33.51 +26	33.50	+25
33,48	Mar.	33.78 +30	33.77	+29
33,57	May		33.78	+21
33 10	July		33.30	+20
27.70	Oct.		27.90	+20

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 33.77, lowest 33.43, range 34 points. Commission houses buying. New buyers. Scattered short covering meeting realizing at 34.00.

Liverpool Market 15th November, 1923.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous close
19.15	Jan.	19 44 + 29	19.49 + 34	19.59	+44
18.97	Mar.	19.25 + 28	19 29 + 32	19 38	+41
18.73	May			19.11	+38
18.28	July			18.62	+34
15.51	Oct.	15.75 + 24	15.70 + 19	15.73	+22
20.50	Jan.	Egyptian		21.13	+63
20.20	Nov.	„		20.87	+67

open to.day changed

Telegraphic market advices: 14/11/1923: Market quieter Advanced on bullish October consumption United States 54? 000 (Against last month 466,000, and last year 534,000.) Looks higher Farmers Bu[illegible] crop 9,400,000 Bales.

15/11/1923: Market strong on short covering and general buying. also declined in Sterling Exchange. January highest 19.67, lowest 19.40, range 27 points.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:

"American consumption October 542,000 Bales. Next ginners again expected publish."

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
„ „ Sales of East Indian	250
„ „ Imports	..

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

Mid. Americans Spot Moderate demand		20.05
Egyption F. G. F. Sakels		21.80
New York, 11 a.m.	Jan.	33.51
(As nown in Liverpool at	Mar.	33.78
closing time.)	May	33.81
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	33.44
„ „ „ „	Jan.	33.50

New Yark Neworleans closed on Tuesday 27th November.

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan.	19.59 + 44
	Mar.	19.38 + 41
	May	19.11 + 34
	July	18.62 + 34

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 16.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Nov.	19.90 + 11
Dec.	..
Jan.	19.72 + 13
Feb.	..
Mar.	19.52 + 14
April	..
May	19.24 + 13
June	..
July	18.72 + 10
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	..
Egyptions Jan.	21.60
Mar.	21.60
May.	21.55

ING PRICES,

Liverpool, Nov. 15

	To-day's Price.
[illegible]	19.7[illegible] + 41
[illegible]	19.69 + 50
[illegible]	19.49 + 48
Feb.	19.48 + 44
Mar.	19.38 + 44
April	19.24 + 45
May	19.1[illegible] + 4[illegible]
June	18.8[illegible]
July	18.[illegible] + 34
Aug.	17.82 + 37
Sept.	17.53 + [illegible]
Oct.	15.73 + 22
Nov	15.38 + 2[illegible]

Tone.— Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov 15.

		To-day's prices.
Futures at New York,	Jan.	33.60 + 25
	Mar.	33.75 + 27
	May	33.78 + 21
	July	33.30 + 20

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

Months	To-day's Price.
Nov.	21.08 + 66
Dec.	21.13 + 68
Jan.	21.13 + 63
Feb.	21.19 + 64
Mar.	21.28 + 58
April	21.28 + 55
May	21.31 + 66
June	21.35 + 70
July	21.35 + 70
Aug.	21.32 + 67
Sept.	21.22 + 77
Oct.	21.22 + 102
Nov.	20.87

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

M. G. Bengal Good	12.60
„ „ Fully Good	13.05
„ „ Fine	13.47
No. 1 Oomra, Good	13.65
„ „ „ Fully Good	14.10
„ „ „ Fine	14.6
M. G. Broach, Good	15.98
„ „ Fully Good	16. 5
„ „ Fine	16 55
M. G. Scinde, Good	12. 5
„ „ Fully Good	12. 5
„ „ Fine	13.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 15.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports		36,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		12 500
„ „ Continent		6,000
Futures at New York		
„ „ „	Jan.	33.35 + 10
„ „ „	Mar.	33.75 + 27
„ „ „	May.	33.78 + 21
„ „ „	July.	33.30 + 0
Spot Cotton at New York		34.45 + 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		32.25 + 50
Futures „ „	Jan.	33.29 + 15
„ „	Mar.	33.50 + 15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		11 1/16
Silver foreign mined		63 1/4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 [illegible] 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 [illegible] 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	82 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	1[illegible] 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	63 0 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	1[illegible] 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 6 0
Barley	30 0 0	..
Castorseed	68 0 0	..
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	[illegible]
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 7 0	..
Linseed, April/May	12 13 6	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	15 12 0	..

WHEAT.

London, Nov 15.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. N/D Sellers .. 44/
BA[illegible]O—62 1/2 lbs. N/D .. 42/3
AUSTRAL[illegible] Buyers
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Buyers
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, 480 lbs. C.I. F. N/D Sellers
WHEAT soft Red Karachi 480 lb
Sellers
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bom

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore B
N/D Sellers ..
LINSEED Argentine N/D S
„ J/F Paid ..
Fair trade rather lower,
TONE—
LINSEED Bombay per to
nominal .. ..
Tone—
LINSEED, Arginting
Value ..
TORIA RAPESEED N/

LIN

LINSEED Calcutta P
Sellers ..
Tone—Firmly hel
RAW LINSEED O
„ Months Dece
„ Jan../Feb.

Fine White Jav
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Do uower of
Fine White
N-D. Se
Fine Whit
N-D.
Tone—Fir

English
Standa

A HAPPY BABY MAKES A HAPPY MOTHER

Mrs. M. says: "I have found Glaxo satisfactory in every respect: it surpasses ordinary milk. For making milk-puddings for children, I think it is excellent."

For Baby's brothers and sisters, too!

To grow from babyhood into sturdy, happy childhood, your children need a food rich in body-building qualities, and a food that will not tax their delicate digestions. Plenty of milk is what they require, milk in its safest, most suitable form—Glaxo.

Glaxo is pure, rich milk, made easily digestible and germ-free by the Glaxo Process. Packed in an air-tight, sealed tin, safe from contamination, it safeguards the children from diarrhoea and many other diseases borne by ordinary milk.

Ask your Doctor!

Let them drink Glaxo

The Super-Milk

every day, and make their milk-puddings, custards, bread-and-milk, porridge, etc., with GLAXO

The [illegible] Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics". The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors Joseph Nathan & Co. Limited, London and New Zealand.

A CREDITABLE RECORD

"I have now run my 1922 Maxwell, bought from you at the end of August, some 8000 miles including return journeys to Nasik and Poona. I am more than pleased with the car particularly with its power, flexibility, comfort and quiet running. The engine is frequently mistaken for a six cylinder. Cooling is excellent and car went up the Bhor Ghat..........in eighteen minutes without an effort, with four up and luggage. Petrol consumption ....for 350 miles (including the run of 215 miles to Poona and back, covered at an average speed of 23.4 m. p. h.) averaged 24 m. p. g. The car has given no trouble, and I CONSIDER IT THE BEST VALUE IN CARS AT THE PRESENT TIME."

21-10-22. D.R.H.B.

The Good

XWELL

(Continued from previous page.)

Copper Braziers ..	[illegible]
Yellow Metal ..	[illegible]
Har Spelter ..	[illegible]
Corrugated sheets net F.O.[illegible] ..	[illegible]
TIN BLOCK	217 1/2

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Nov 16 per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	65	12	0
Brass	1/	65	12	0
Brass	1 1/4	65	12	0
Brass	1 1/2	65	12	0
Brass	1 3/4	65	12	0
Brass	2/	65	12	0

COPPER.

	Bombay. Nov 16. per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper English	[illegible]	74	0	[illegible]
Copper	[illegible]	74	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper	1 1/4	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Copper American	1 1/2	75	0	[illegible]
Copper	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Copper Bars		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Bars		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	0
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	0
[illegible] 3/4 to [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Brass 1 1/4 to [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 [illegible]		74	[illegible]	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1 [illegible] 1/4		[illegible]	0	[illegible]

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec. Tone—	12 3/4
Plantation First Latex crepe November Tone—	14 1/2

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov 16

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 5 p.m. on 15th Nov. 1923.

Cotton ..	423	Bales
Wheat ..	11[illegible]9	Cwts
Linseed ..	4[illegible]	„
Rape, etc ..	Nil	
Gingellyseed ..	15[illegible]	„
Poppyseed ..	391	„
Groundnuts ..	169[illegible]	„
Castorseed ..	18	„
Rice ..	3[illegible]3	„
Myrabollams ..	[illegible]13	„
Cottonseed ..	1777	„
Mowraseed ..	Nil	
Gram ..	702	„
Jawar ..	31[illegible]	„
Masur ..	[illegible]4	„
Barley ..	73	„
Bajri ..	5	„
Coal ..	772	Tons.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

◆

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY

Monetary conditions are unchanged, and as yet the effect of the raising of the Bank rate and the heavy decline in the cash balance have not affected the market. Money at call is still available at about 2 per cent, the short deposit rate for the two and four months periods beings about 3½ to 4 per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, issued last week, Government deposits showed an increase of Rs. 45.95 lacs, while the other deposits also showed an increase of Rs. 168.15 lacs. The cash balance was more by Rs. 41.18 lacs and stood at the figure of Rs. 36,[illegible]5,00,000, the percentage being 38.58 as campared with 39.14 of the previous week. This week's statement shows a reduction of 220.[illegible]0 lacs in the Government deposits and also a reduction of 343.40 lacs in the other deposits. The cash balance is less by Rs. 587.83 lacs and now stands at Rs. 30,[illegible]7,77,000, the percentage being 34.47. The Bank rate has been raised from 4 to 5 per cent this week.

After a considerable interval the Government of India have now come out again to offer Treasury bills for Rs. 100 lacs this week. The sale resulted as follows.—The total amount of tenders applied for was Rs. 2,[illegible],20,000. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97/10 and above aggregating Rs. [illegible] have been accepted in full and the rest rejected, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 97/10/[illegible]. The rate for intermediate bills from 16th to 22nd November both days inclusive is Rs. 97/11 per cent for 6 months bills. Next week Rs. 50 lacs six [illegible] will be on offer.

The firmer tendency [illegible] the gilt-edged mar[illegible] easier conditions [illegible]

[illegible] of gold renders it ad[illegible] [illegible] a small portion of the [illegible] into interest bearing [illegible] gold can be replaced at a [illegible] parity with gold [illegible] opportunity for reversing [illegible]

[illegible] the announcement has been [illegible] received, and satisfaction has been [illegible] at the decision not to ship gold abroad. The wisdom of selling gold against payment in sterling, whereby the risk of rupee exchange exchange is avoided, is also commended. At the same time it is felt that it would be preferable for Government to sell by tenders in Bombay as this would facilitate the bullion trade in India. The communique lays down that the gold for sale will be regulated according to the conditions ruling in the market from which it is inferred that the Indian bullion market is meant. It would seem out of place, therefore, for the sale to be made in London. Further, the contention that gold can be replaced at a profit as sterling approaches parity with gold involves a certain amount of risk as the convenient opportunity sought must be dependent upon the [illegible] in the dollar exchange.

The [illegible] in the American cross rate [illegible] last week has been continued during the current week, mainly due to the American Government holding aloof from [illegible] European adjustment, with consequent [illegible] remittances from the Continent to [illegible] via London. In addition to these [illegible] there has been that of remittances of the British Government for interest charges. Since our last report the dollar quotation has further declined from $. 4.46-3/16 to [illegible]. Among the principal Continental exchanges the French franc has depreciated from 77.40 to 80.40. Belgian francs also declined from 90.00 to 94.10, while the Italian lira remains steady round 101. The German mark is now quoted at a meaningless figure of many thousand milliards to the pound sterling.

We give below the result of the sale of Council Bills for the last two weeks. The total amount of tenders applied for the last week's tender was Rs. 202.0 lacs. Tenders were accepted as follows:—(a) Bills-Nil. (b) Deferreds at 1s. 4[illegible]d. 100 lacs. (c) Intermediates-Nil. The total amount of tenders applied for this week's tender was Rs. 270.0 lacs. Tenders were accepted as follows:—(a) Bills at 1s. 4 25/32d. (allotted in full) 10.00 lacs. Bills at 1s. 4 7/8d. 40.00 lacs (b) Deferreds at 1s. 4 25/32d. (allotted in full) [illegible] lacs. Deferreds at 1s. [illegible]d. 37.00 lacs. (c) Intermediates-Nil. Rs. 1 crore [illegible] offered for sale next week.

GOLD.

Gold was a steady market during the [illegible] part of the week. There has been a sharp but temporary fall in our market during the latter part as a result of the reports in regard to the intended sale of gold. In London the price of the metal advanced from [illegible] to 93s. 2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. [illegible] and Rs. 25 for ready, Rs. 25/3/0 and Rs. 25 for gold November settlement and Rs. 25/4 and Rs. 24/10/0 for each December settlement. The rate for sovereigns remained steady round Rs. 16/10 both for ready and forward. The up-country [illegible] averaged about [illegible] tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 6½ lacs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about [illegible] gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,11,000. The total import of gold since our last report amounted to Rs. [illegible],00,420 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £15,000.

SILVER.

The culmination of the speculation [illegible] over the last week end absorbed the attention of the market during the early days of the present week. The Bull clique succeeded in taking full delivery, but subsequently have completely unloaded their stocks at rates varying between Rs. 77 and Rs. [illegible] Since this, the market has assumed considerable [illegible]

[illegible]

Houses freely buying [illegible] good undertone.

This week we have been inundated with rapid fluctuations, both upwards as well as downwards in the American markets, the tone practically maintaining an upward tendency. The rise has been due to the immense scarcity of contracts, coupled with increased support from trade interests which resulted in heavy buying by spot, trade and Commission Houses, whilst the decline was mainly responsible for heavy long liquidation and straddle selling. According to our anticipations, the markets have advanced steadily and setbacks of any nature have very easily been regained.

Crop prospects during the week have been reported unsatisfactory, the heavy rains have been followed by severe frosts in many cotton growing centres. Estimates for the new crop are being further reduced and various authorities now base their calculations on a yield in the neighbourhood of 9,750,000 bales only. In face of such an outturn the prospect appears gloomy and from the supply point of view the outlook goes to prove that a still further curtailment will be necessary before the end of the season.

Outside conditions have again been of a complicated nature but fortunately these have had no effect whatsoever on the values. The demand for spot cotton shows practically no change during the week, whilst trade conditions from Manchester indicate a moderate business.

The position of the markets both in Liverpool and New York is extremely strong owing to the unexpectedly short crop this year. Even though present prices are likely to check consumption, there does not appear to us to be much room for any material decline. So far as the near future is concerned, we hold no strong views either way but we think it highly probable that late in the season a still higher level of prices will be maintained. In the circumstances, we do not feel inclined to sell short in face of the extreme strength of the statistical position, but instead would recommend operators to take advantage of any pronounced temporary weakness in order to make purchases. In any case, the "Bear" side does not appear at all attractive to us.

As regards the local market, it is rather difficult to form a correct opinion from day to day as fluctuations of late have been both rapid and extreme. The statistical position of cotton is undoubtedly very strong and we think that during the course of the season we will have to accustom ourselves to a higher level of prices. Should the price for Broach contract cross the border of Rs. 600 we think it safe to sell for modest profits, whilst in the event of any serious decline we would strongly recommend purchases.

Although prices at present appear to be high, we are still on a favourable parity compared with New York and consequently we expect a very good demand for Indian cotton at gradually hardening prices. The demand for new crop cotton on the spot is good and lots which have already reached our market are commanding a high premium owing to the small supply available here at present.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
Liverpool January	19.10	19.59 plus 49
Liverpool March	18.96	19.38 plus 42
Liverpool May	18.73	19.11 plus 38
Liverpool July	18.32	18.62 plus 30
New York January	33.65	33.50 minus 15
New York March	33.95	33.77 minus 18
New York May	34.00	33.78 minus 22
New York July	33.48	33.30 minus 18

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

◆

Nov. 16.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May opened on the 9th instant at Rs. 589 and declined to Rs. 582 on long liquidation and selling by Commission Houses. At this level Offices bought lifting the prices to Rs. 586. On the 10th instant in sympathy with the sharp decline in America the Bazar opened at Rs. 572 easier. On buying by Exporting Houses and jobbers the market advanced to Rs. 575 but soon gave way to Rs. 566 on selling by prominent Marwari Shroffs. Touching Rs. 569 the values gave way to Rs. 562 on Japanese Houses selling freely. From this level the prices gradually improved to Rs. 575 on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses. Selling by a Japanese House caused a setback and the market dropped to Rs. 568½, but again improved to Rs. 578 on prominent jobbers and Commission Houses buying. On the 13th instant owing to a sharp advance in New York futures the Bazar opened at Rs. 580. At the opening Bull operators and Commission Houses bought and the values advanced to Rs. 590. Going down by a couple of rupees the market further improved to Rs. 595 on general short covering. Heavy selling by prominent jobbers caused the prices to give way to Rs. 583/84. On the 14th instant the market opened at Rs. 580 and gradually went up to Rs. 586 on general short covering. On selling by jobbers the prices declined to Rs. 582. On the 15th instant owing to a maderate advance in America the market opened at Rs. 596 and jumped to Rs. 600 on prominent Shroffs buying. Around this level Exporting and Japanese Houses and other jobbers were free sellers and the values dropped to Rs. 591 but again improved to Rs. 597½ on Bull operators buying, and after sharp fluctuation closed at Rs. 598.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 556 on the 9th instant and gradually gave way to Rs. 548. Touching Rs. 552½ the prices further gave way to Rs. 524½ owing to lower advices from America and general long liquidation. From [illegible] level the prices gradually improved to [illegible] Commission Houses and B[illegible] buying, but again gave way to [illegible] Shroffs and Japanese Houses selling. [illegible] the 15th instant the values advanced to Rs. 570 and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 568. Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 548 and gradually declined to Rs. 522. On buying by Offices, Commission and Exporting Houses, and Bull operators the values improved to Rs. 555 and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 15th instant at Rs. [illegible] F. G. Bengal December-January opened [illegible] the 9th instant at Rs. 473 and closed on [illegible] 15th instant at Rs. 488 the highest being [illegible]91 and the lowest Rs. 453.

PIECE-GOODS.

◆

[illegible] Cloth Market during the past week has [illegible] easier, in spite of the firmer tone of the [illegible] Market. The demand has been [illegible] and merchants have been all the [illegible] for better times without realis[illegible] expectations. Several transactions [illegible] taken place amongst the mer[illegible] the Bazaar during the Devali occa[illegible] goods have not found their way [illegible] market, but have only changed [illegible] 36 inches by 20 yards [illegible] No. 80, about 125 cases, have [illegible] prices ranging from Rs. 7-4 to [illegible] similar cartels under [illegible] marks [illegible] Rs. 6-14. About 25 cases [illegible] by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have [illegible] at the cut prices of Rs. 7/8 [illegible] per piece for wide and narrow [illegible] respectively. About 40 cases [illegible] 10 yards Nainsooks 30,000 to [illegible] changed hands at Rs. 4-14 per [illegible] 50 cases of Liepman's White [illegible] have been sold at Rs. 24-8-0. [illegible] at present, the level of prices [illegible] in the Bombay Market, stocks [illegible] not being offered from there. [illegible] The direct trading of [illegible] consuming markets of [illegible] Amritsar and other places [illegible] demand from the Bombay [illegible] Shirtings of Manchester [illegible] receded to the extent of [illegible] per piece, owing to the [illegible] inches 18 by 12 Red [illegible] have been cut down in [illegible] buyers. 45, 4[illegible], and [illegible] Gold End Grey Shirt[illegible] reduction of eight annas [illegible] the Dewhursts qualities [illegible] been sold by a well [illegible] 23 shillings average [illegible] has been made from [illegible] purchase and shows [illegible] the replacing [illegible] as higher. It is [illegible] Elephant Drills have been sold by the firm to the dealer at [illegible] 20-3. This high price was realised on account of the scarcity of Pepperell Drills. [illegible] and 45 inches Grey Jaconets have shown a reduction of two to three annas per piece, but the 40 inches style has gained four annas per piece owing to scarcity of stocks. Printed Jaconets have been in better request at Rs. 7-5 to Rs. 7-8 per piece. 38 inches by 22 yards Tape border Nainsooks have improved by six annas per piece. 34 inches by 18 yards ranges of Nainsooks of the value of Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8 per piece have been easier by four annas per piece. There is a good demand for Turkey Red Shirtings and Cambrics. Prints have been selling in small quantities at prices which show loss to the sellers.

The Manchester Market has been firmer owing to the high price of the raw material. Forward business in large lines during the Devali has not been possible, owing to the disparity between limits offered by dealers and prices quoted by shippers. Those firms that had bought their standard goods on their own account some time back when the market was easier have been able to sell the same. The exports of cotton piece-goods from Britain have diminished by forty-six per cent, in four years after the war, as stated by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in a speech at Preston. The United States Census Bureau has estimated the cotton crop as 10,248,000 bales. Manchester is said to have resigned to the conviction that lower prices of cotton are out of question in view of the official report on short American crop and the hope prevails that firm prices will now attract orders. The rise in the rate of exchange will help the merchants to some extent.

The local Mills Cloths demand has been satisfactory. Stocks of Fancy Cotton Dyed goods and checks have been scarce, as fair clearances have been effected. Owing to scarcity of such styles, high prices have been realised. In Grey goods there has been some better feeling and values have advanced by half to one anna per lb. Khadi cloth has been in better request and commands good value. Owing to higher prices of the raw material Mills have been firm in their quotations. The following sales amounting to about 15,000 packages have been reported during the Devali occasion:—

2,000 bales Satin Calendar, Dhooties, Khaddar, checks etc. of Bombay Dyeing Mills on the basis of Rs. 1-6 per lb. for Satin Calendar, comprising 100 to 200 bales of different kinds.

1,000 bales Satin Calendar and other sorts of Petit Mills at Rs. 1-3-3 for Satin Calendar and Rs. 1-4-3 for Longcloths.

4,000 bales all kinds of cloths, principally Fancies of Currimbhoy Agency Mills and 8,000 bales of all other Mills.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—	Ins. Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	..39 ×37 1/2/8	12	12	0
„ 100,000 ..	..45 × „ ..	14	[illegible]	0
„ No. 33,000 ..	..45 × „ ..	13	8	0
„ No. 2890 ..	..37 × „ ..	11	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	..39 × „ ..	12	12	0
„ No. 2750 ..	..45 × „ ..	14	0	0
„ Yellow Horse	..43 ×39 ..	..		
„ No. 2310 ..	..44 ×38 1/2	..		
Dewhursts BBB ..	..38 ×38 1/2	20	8	0
„ BB	..38 ×38 1/2	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	..35 ×38 1/2	16	8	0
Ritchie's No.-510	..39 ×37 1/2/38	12	12	0
„ No. 4462 ..	..41 × „ ..	1[illegible]	0	0
Lyon's Shunker ..	..39 × „ ..	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	0
Fleming's 1804, 1806..45,45, ..51 ×38 Avg.		18	0	0
GREY DRILLS—				
Pepperell's Dragon	..29 ×40 Net	..		
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	..26 ×40 ..	..		
Mitsui's Elephant	..29 ×40 Net	20	8	0
GREY JACONETS—				
Ralli's No. 18 ..	..45 ×22 ..	7	8	0
„ No. 138 ..	..40 ×22 ..	6	6	0
„ No 636 ..	..44 ×22 ..	6	13	0
WHITE SHIRTING—				
Liepman's No. [illegible]00	..32 ×42 ..	24	8	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..30 ×40 ..	2[illegible]	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889..	..35 ×40 ..	17	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	..33 ×40 ..	—		
WHITE MULLS—				
Ralli's No. 6 ..	..41 ×19 ..	8	0	0
„ No. 60 ..	..40 ×19 ..	8	12	0
„ No. 600 ..	..51 ×19 ..	9	8	0
„ No. 6000..	..50 ×19 ..	10	4	0
„ No. 88 ..	..38 ×20 ..	7	2	0
„ No. 1270..	..27 ×18 ..	3	8	0
„ No. 818 ..	..39 ×20 ..	7	6	0
„ No. 1440..	..36 ×20 ..	5	8	0
„ No. 5352..	..4[illegible] ×20 ..	..		
„ No. 2755..	..42 ×20 ..	..		
„ No. 1703..	..52 ×20 Net	15	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27 ×18 ..	3	8	0
„ No. 110 ..	..3[illegible] ×18 ..	4	6	0
„ No. 229 ..	..42 ×18 ..		1	0
„ No. 339 ..	..47 ×18 ..	5	6	0
„ 1K/4K 38", 47", 45" 53 ×18 Avg.		6	0	0
„ No. 95 ..	..58 ×20 ..	7	2	0
„ No. 66999	..40 ×18 ..	5	12	0
„ No. 86999	.. „ ..	6	4	0
„ No. 775 ..	40 ×18 ..	6	0	0
„ No. 875 ..	..45 ×18 ..	6	[illegible]	0
„ No. 975 ..	..50[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
„ No. 615 ..	[illegible]	6	12	0
Graham's B[illegible]	..58[illegible]	..		
Greaves' No. 5000	..27 ×18 ..	3	4	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—				
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	..27 ×18 ..	4	8	0
„ No. 61/81	.. „ ..	4	4	0
„ No. 18[illegible]0..	.. „ ..	3	12	0
„ No. 1900..	.. „ ..	3	14	0
„ No. 2[illegible]00..	.. „ ..	4	0	0
„ No. 21021	.. „ ..	4	2	0
„ No. 39020 T. B.	38 ×22 ..	6	4	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 ×18 ..	5	8-	0
„ No. 95960/97070 Saraswati	..33 ×18 ..	..		
„ Tipoo W/WWW	..31 ×18 ..	6	4	0
„ No. 50000	.. „ ..	6	12	0
„ No. 33340/33350/3[illegible]0	..	7	4	0
Lyons' No. 4040/5050/ 6767	..26 ×18 ..	4	6	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„ ..	4	6	0
„ No. 8000 T. B. 38 ×22	..	—		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520	..26 ×18 ..	4	4	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car"	..	4	4	0

YARN.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Since our last report, a further improvement has taken place in our market and prices all round have experienced further rise in sympathy with the strong advices from New York and steady rise in Indian Cotton. Dealers have begun to realise that the present position of Cotton cannot allow the Mills to sell at any lower rates especially now when they have not got big stocks, and although the consuming Centres have not been able to follow this sudden rise, and all inquiries and orders are at a much lower price the dealers are buying in small quantities in anticipation of higher rates. This has given some hopes to the Mills, and most of them have adopted a very firm attitude. Turnover is [illegible] small owing to sudden jump in pr[illegible] the outlook is indeed hopeful.

English Yarns move very slowly from ready stocks which are not large. Forward business is not possible on a large scale due to very high prices in Manchester, and some 60/2 and Cops as well as small quantities of Mercerised have been booked.

Japanese Yarns have good turnover from stock as well as for near shipments. Prices have improved further to some extent. Import Houses have raised their limits and this week reports business of about 300 bales in 20s and 42/2.

Indian Yarns experience better sales for ready and near deliveries. Stocks with the Mills have been steadily reducing and in coarser counts, Mills have sold up to December and further. China Shippers do not find the present prices suitable, and Consuming Centres are hesitating. The very strong position of Cotton has been inducing dealers to make speculative purchases believing that the present Yarn prices are still cheaper compared with the Cotton rates. This week reports since sales of about 1500 bales. Most of the purchases have been for 2s to 12½s and the finer counts have been more or less neglected. 10 2s are also attracting attention, and have experienced good turnover.

The general situation seems healthy at present, and we may not wonder if the prices go still higher. It should not however be forgotten that the most of the recent spurt depends upon the Cotton Position rather than upon actual genuine demand and any set back in cotton is likely to make the market very nervous.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

◆

QUOTATIONS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.				
	Finlay	11	8	0
	Apollo	11	8	0
	Simplex..			
	Shaporji	11	8	0
	Currimbhoy	11	8	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.				
	Edward Sassoon	12	0	0
	Apollo (five stars)	12	0	0
	David	1[illegible]	0	0
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.				
	Jacob (Seven stars)	13	0	0
	Edward Sassoon	12	12	0
	Apollo	1[illegible]	8	0
	Bradbury	13	0	0
10 1/2s.				
	Shapoorji	13	6	0
	Apollo	1[illegible]	4	0
	Swadeshi	14	0	0
	Bradbury	14	0	0
	Asur Virji	14	0	0
	David (Flowerman)	1[illegible]	8	0
	David (Cockatoo)	1[illegible]	12	0
	Indo China	13	6	0
12 1 2s.				
	Elphinstone	14	12	0
	Currimbhoy	14	4	0
	China	0		0
	Moon	14	0	0
	Apollo	14	0	0
	Dawn	14	12	0
14 1/2				
	Kilachand	14	8	0
	Apollo	14	8	0
	City	16	0	0
	Colaba Land	14	12	0
	Fazalbhai	15	0	0
20s.				
	Kilachand	16	8	0
	Edward Sassoon	16	12	0
	Elphinstone	1[illegible]	8	0
	Phoenix	17	4	0
	Dawn	17	8	0

FLOUR, ATTA AND BRAN.

Bombay, Septr. 16

	Wallace.	Bombay.	Union Luxmi
Superfine ..	18/4	17/12	17/4
House hold ..	17/	16/4	16/
Export ..	16/12	16	15/8
Bazaar ..	..	..	..
Ata 3 ..	13/	12/8	12/8
Bran, Coarse..	1/	1/	/
Bran, Fine ..	1/1	1/1	1/1
Soji ..	19/	19/	19/
Rawa ..	18/8	18/8	18/8
Remarks :—			

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY.

◆

COMMITTEE TO MEET ON 21ST.

The Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee will meet at 3 o'clock on Wednesday the 21st November, in the Committee Room, first floor, Secretariat. The agenda will be: (1) To receive from Mr. Shroff a formal representation of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association and (2) to examine the representative of the Madras Stock Exchange.

The public will be admitted so far as the limited accommodation will allow, and the press will be admitted on the understanding that if it is desired to take evidence in camera the reporters will withdraw.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

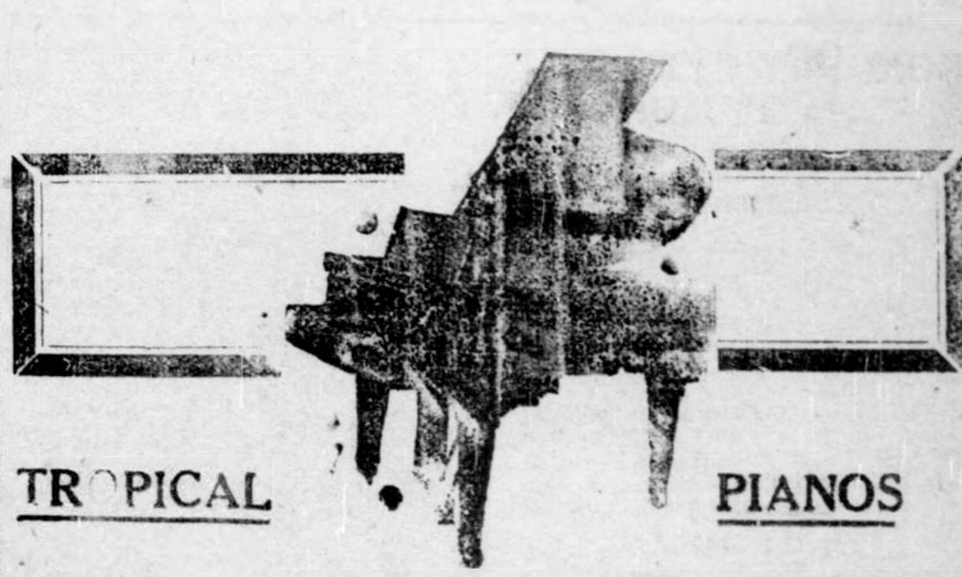
The following are the statement of the Affairs of the Bank, on 9th November, 1923.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up ..	5,62,50,000
Reserve ..	4,3[illegible],00,000
Public Deposits ..	[illegible]
Other Deposits ..	81,08,7[illegible],000
Loans against securities per contra ..	7,0[illegible],000
Sundries ..	1,31,12,000
Rupees ..	[illegible],54,88,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities ..	11,07,20,000
Other authorized securities under the Act ..	1,28,77,000
Loans ..	16,32,46,000
Cash Credits ..	37,09,20,000
Inland Bills discounted and purchased ..	4,28,91,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased ..	23,71,000
Dead Stock ..	2,46,82,000
Sundries ..	85,10,000
Balances with other Banks ..	21,30,000
Cash ..	68,67,[illegible]
Rupees ..	[illegible]



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Bottle or box of 200 pills per V. P. P. Add—Manager, Bank Cheque System, Lahore.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Instituto Luso-Indiano. Whist Drive and Dance at the Institute Hall for members only, 6 p.m. Admission tickets will be available at the door.

Jazirat-ul-Arab week public meeting, Jooma Masjid, 9-40 p.m.

Election by the Constituency of the Indian Commerce for Legislative Assembly, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Laying of the foundation-stone of the Bombay Education Society New Boarding Schools at Deolali by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd at noon.

SUNDAY, November 18.

Public meeting at Chhota Kabiristan, 6 p.m.

GANDHI DAY.

Public meeting at Chowpatty sands at 4-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

Declaration of results of Assembly elections.

PASSENGER DAY.

Passenger Day public meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 17 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 46m.; Sunset 6h. 1m

Nov. 18 (Sunday) Sunrise 6h. 47m. Sunset 6h. 1m

Nov. 19 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h. 0m

Nov. 20 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 48m., Sunset 6h. 0m.

Nov. 21 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 49m., Sunset 6h. 0m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20
Delhi Express	6 30	20
[illegible]iawar Express	7 45	21
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday. This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

**The Down Gujerat Mail for Kathiawa will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35).

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
*Punjab Mail	17 0	12 20
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub) ...	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	8 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 18-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

PITAMBER—Mrs. Jamnadas H. Pitamber gave birth to twin sons on Friday morning (November 16th 1923.)

REQUIEM MASS.

On Monday, the 19th instant, at 7 a.m., there will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of Mr. P. A. Miatro at St. Ignatius' Church, Jacob Circle. Friends and relations please accept this the only intimation.

R8985

INDIAN MUSIC IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

A concert of Indian Music will be given in the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Sunday) from 4-45 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. G. V. Manerikar. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

P. AND O. S. S. "CALEDONIA."

The following are among the passengers bound by the P. and O. s. s. "Caledonia", which leaves Bombay to-day (Saturday) for Marseilles and London:—

Mr L G Dass, Mr M G Das, Mr I C Gupta, Mr Abdul Rehman Khan, Mr G S and Mrs Pillai and daughter and Mr Sen.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Andes Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 15th instant and is due to arrive here on 12th of December, via intermediate ports.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Wsetern India Vivekananda Society, Swami Sharvananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, will deliver a public lecture on "Dharma" in the Hira Baug Hall at 6 p.m. to-day. Mr. Fredoon K. Dadachanji Soiicitor, will preside. At the same place and hour tomorrow the Swami will deliver an address on "The Essence of the Geeta." Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri. Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, will preside. At 8-30 a.m. tomorrow the Swami will deliver an address on "The Vedic Religion" at the Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Parsi Central Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Road. to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

"ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS.

Prof. R. M. Joshi of the Sydenham College of Commerce will resume his class on "Elements of Economics" to-day (Saturday) in the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

B. P. TRUST RY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee Members of the above Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Provincial Congress Committee's Office, Shrikrishna Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PYDHOWNIE KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Pydhownie Khilafat Committee a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held at Jooma Mosque to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (B.T.) in connection with the Jazirat-ul-Arab week. Maulana Mohamed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali will deliver speeches.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Prof. Patrick Geddes of the Bombay University will deliver a lecture on "Education that Educates" in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea Face to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President of the Union will preside. The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

A meeting of the well-wishers of the Aryan Education Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Society's High School to find out ways and means to collect the Building Fund. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

INDIA'S EARLY RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Dr. Robert E. Hume, M.A., Ph.D., of Columbia University, will deliver lecture III of his course of lectures on "India's early religious History" in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Saturday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Off-shoots of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism." The lecture is open to the public.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The 48th anniversary of the Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society will be celebrated jointly by the Bombay and Suburban Lodges at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when short speeches on "Theosophy and the Theosophical Society" will be delivered by Mr. R. M. Alpaiwala (in English), Mr. G. N. Paranjpye (in Marathi), Mrs. Ruttonbai Pavri (in Gujarati), Mr. Mavji Govindji (in English.).

There will be music and sacred songs. Dr. V. S. Trilokekar will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Pandit Dwijendra Sharmaji will deliver a lecture on "Real Basis of Progress."

MADRAS COOPERATIVE HOSTEL SOCIETY, LTD.

The fifth general meeting of the Madrasee Cooperative Hostel Society, Ltd. will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office, Ollengal Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

PRABHU JOLLY CRICKETERS' MEETING.

A special general meeting of the Prabhu Jolly Cricketers will be held in the M.D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9.30 a.m. (S. T.) to record the sad and lamentable death of the late Mr. Motiram Y. Kirtikar, one of the Founders and the Hon. Genl. Secretary of the Institution.

NON-BRAHMIN POLITICAL BODY.

A public meeting of the backward classes will be held at the premises of the Maratha Central Association, Narayan Ashram No. 2 Lal Baug, Parel, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to form a political body.

INFANT FEEDING.

A class on Infant Feeding arranged by the Catholic Women's Social Guild of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, will be conducted by Dr. Mrs. Cosmas Fernandes, B.A., M.B.B.S., at the Gloria Church High School Hall, Byculla to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. The class will be open to all.

HAND-SPUN YARN GARLANDS.

A member of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee writes:—"Maulana Shaukat Ali is arriving in Bombay to-morrow. As desired by him he must be presented with hand-spun yarn garlands only. These garlands are ready at the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, sold at cost price.

A VAISHNAVA PROCESSION.

Shrimad Vibudhapriya Tirtha Swamy of Adamar Mutt, Udipi, South Canara, will be taken in a public procession by his followers of the Vaishnav sect in Bombay between the hours of 4 and 6 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday). The procession will leave the new Central Bank building at the junction of Medows Street and Hornby Road, and pass along Hornby Road, Shaikh Memon Street, Cross Parel Road to Bhuleshwar, pass into Thakurdwar Road, Girgaum Road, Sandhurst Road to Hughes Road, where the Swami is staying.

CONCERT HALL FUND."

The following are donations and proceeds in connection with Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote's Concert held at the Town Hall on Sunday last:—

From a well-wisher, Rs. 251; Mr. and Mrs. Hormasji M. Chowna, Rs. 101; Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brother, Rs. 100; Mr. and Mrs. Nowroji Dumasia, Rs. 100; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Mody, Rs. 100; Mr. and Mrs. Bomanji A. Wadia, Rs. 51; Dr. and Mrs. Cowasji Satha, Rs. 25; Miss Jijibhoy M. Jijibhoy, Rs. 15; Bai Manekbai J. Daruwalla, Rs. 10; Proceeds of the Concert, Rs. 747. Total Rs. 1,500.

A sum of Rs. 380 was received from some past and present pupils for the expenses of the Concert.

A beautiful-toned Broadwood Grand Piano, worth Rs. 6,800, was kindly lent by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., for the Concert.

The following prizes from Mrs. Sethna were awarded to those pupils who played in the Concert:—

(1) Miss Shirin S. C. Doctor, (2) Miss Naju Bomanji Wadia, (3) Miss Daulat R. D. Mistry, (4) Miss Mani S. Vatchagandhi, (5) Miss Piroja N. J. Modi, (6) Miss Piroja A. S. Narielvala, (7) Miss Ruby Jijibhoy Treasuryvala. (Of these Nos. 1, 3 and 7 prepared the pieces for the Concert by themselves without the help of Miss Palamkote.)

The Trinity College of Music Certificates were awarded to the following successful students:—

(1) Miss Shirin S. C. Doctor, (2) Miss Naju Bomanji Wadia, (3) Miss Daulat R. D. Mistry, (4) Miss Dina H. Shaw, (5) Miss Banoo C. Sutaria, B.A., (6) Miss Piroja A. S. Narielwalla, (7) Miss Ruby Jijibhoy Treasuryvala, (8) Miss Jalamai Sorabji Khambatta.

Miss Sorabji Khambatta passed the T. C. L. Examination last year at the age of 8.

MISS PALAMKOTE'S CONCERTS.

From 1917 to 1923 Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote has given in different hospitals and funds by organizing Concerts—all at the Town Hall—Rs. 17,646, made up as under:—

	Rs.
(1) From 1914 to 1917 in War Funds	2,240
(2) Concert in aid of St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund in 1919	2,805
(3) Concert in aid of the Concert Hall Fund in 1921, with donations	6,000
(4) Concert in aid of the Masina Hospital in 1922, with donations	5,101
(5) Concert in aid of the Concert Hall Fund in 1923	1,500
Total Rs.	17,6[illegible]

Thus without the help of any donations Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote has up to now given a sum of Rs. 17,646, out of the proceeds of several successful Concerts organised by her, for which she deserves to be congratulated.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Yeshwant Babli v. The King-Emperor.
(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. B. Milne, Sessions Judge of Kanara. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

After going through the facts and evidence their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence holding that the evidence of the approver was corroborated in material particulars, that evidence had been accepted by the majority of the assessors and the judge. Their Lordships declined to award the lesser sentence, as there was no redeeming circumstance.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader for the Crown.

CORONER'S COURTS.

STABBING TWO DAUGHTERS.

Because his wife left him about a month ago Buddhia Dhondi, a barber, stabbed his two daughters Sangoobai and Saoobai aged seven years and five years respectively in his room in Sukhlaj Street, Kantipura at 11-30 a.m. on the 5th instant and then stabbed himself as already reported. Gangoobai died in the J. J. Hospital about a couple of hours after her admission whilst Saoobai succumbed to her injuries two days later.

The inquiry regarding their deaths was resumed by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, at the Coroner's Court, on Friday when Budhia, who is aged about 35, was present.

Vithabai, a Hindu woman said a girl named Rukhmabai lived with her after her (Rukhmabai's) marriage for nine or ten years as she was witness' niece, and as her husband did not come for her witness got married to another man. Ten years ago suspect Budhia took her away and her second husband left Bombay because Budhia assaulted him several times, Rukhmabai lived with the suspect but witness could not say if they were married. About a month and a half ago witness had heard of Rukhmabai having been assaulted by the suspect. Witness had not seen her since. On the 5th instant witness saw the suspect seated on the roadside in front of her house with the two girls. He asked witness for his wife and witness told him to inform the police about her disappearance. Witness then left for work. Subsequently her brother's wife informed her of the tragedy and witness returned home and found the girls lying on the road near each other and the suspect seated four paces from them. Witness saw blood near them and on the advice of her husband she went and informed the police.

Ram Pandu, husband of the last witness, said he heard a disturbance and saw the two girls lying on the road about 50 paces from the suspect who had the penknife produced in his hand and was trying to cut his abdomen. One Mahomed Hoosein took the knife from his hand and gave it to the police.

Gafur Jann said whilst going to a shop he saw the suspect striking first Gangoobai and then Saoobi with the penknife produced. The elder girl was stabbed once on the side and the younger twice on the abdomen and once on the hand. The girls went running towards witness and fell. Witness and another man tore an umbrella cloth and tied round the wounds.

Budhia Dhondi the suspect made voluntary statement in course of which he said that his wife ran away about a month and a half ago. Two months' rent had not been paid so he had to go in the streets with his two daughters. Witness Rama's wife told him to give the girls to her and she offered him Rs. 10 to enable him to return to his country. Deponent refused to do so and went with his daughters to the police station and complained about his wife and the Inspector adwised him to obtain a warrant, but he had no money. At night he slept on the road opposite his room. The next day he again asked Rama for his wife and he referred him to the police. A sub-tenant of Rama told deponent not to expect his wife back as she had gone away and married to another man. Again Rama's wife wanted the girls and said that they were not his (deponent's) daughters. Deponent said that if the girls were not his daughters he would kill them. Rama said he would like to see how he would kill them and handed him the penknife produced Deponent then stabbed the girls.

The jury returned a verdict of deaths from injuries resulting from stab wounds inflicted by the suspect Budhia with a penknife.

SUICIDE BY TAKING POISON.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Motilal Vithaldas Saraya, who died in his house at New Charni Road on the 7th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns. Mr. Caroe of Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors appeared for Messrs. Kemp and Co.

Babu Thimappa, a peon of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram first gave evidence.

M. Fernandez, compounder, Messrs. Kemp and Co. Fort Branch then gave evidence.

The next witness were Mr. Pheroze M. Mistry, Manager, Fort Branch, Kemp and Co., and Mr. Sorabji F. Saher, a college student.

The jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by hydrocianic acid voluntarily administered himself.

In the opinion of the jury, compounder Fernandez should not have dispensed such a deadly poison without careful enquiry and without the permission of the manager.

INQUEST ON A MILL TRAGEDY.

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday, touching the death of Beramji Dadabhoy Oodwadia (38) Sizing Master in Kastoorchand Mill who was assaulted by some mill hands at the mill on the 27th September last and succumbed to his injuries in J. J. Hospital on Thursday morning.

It appeared that a few days before the assault the deceased had occasion to reprimand one of the mill hands. Later on the mill hands wanted dismissal of the deceased from the management and struck work. Being not successful in this, they assaulted him on the 27th September in his own department.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

Jutes in sympathy with a better hessian market and improved speculative demand ruled firm. Anglo-Indians are in demand but very few sellers. The coal market continues steady with Nazira changing hands at about par. Teas were quiet with sellers predominating. In the miscellaneous section the Indian Iron and Steel shares are in demand at advancing rates. Cottons were steady at late rates. Government securities are quiet in buyers favour. The Imperial Bank raised its rate of interest for demand loans to 5 per cent.

The following are the closing quotations:—Government securities. 3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 63/12 S. L., 4 per cent Conversion Loan 1916-17 Rs. 83/8 S. L., 5 per cent Bonds 1933 Rs. 97/3 S.L., 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 Rs. 96 S.L., 6 per cent Bonds 1926 Rs. 101/12. Banks.—Imprial Bank Contry 344/8 Railway. Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 63) Buktiarpur Bihar Railway 69: Darjeeling Himalayan Pref. 79 S.L. Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 87: Cottons.—Agra United 3: Dunbar 171: Kesoram 5: Jutes.—Anglo-India 360 x d S.L.: Auckland 147: Barnagore 121: Belvedere 415 S.L.: Birla 6/12: Budge Budge 410: Caledonian 445: Cheviot 231/8 S.L.: Clive 25/2: Dlahousie 2808 S.L. Delta 422/8: Fort Gloster 683/8: Howrah 32/2 x.d. Hooghly Pref. 13/12: Hukumchand Ordy. 6/12: Kinnison 860 C.D. S.L., Lansdowne 230: Naihati 335 O.L. National 256, S.L. Orient 177: Reliance 40/12 x.d. [illegible] Bhulanbararee 29 S[illegible] S.L., Burrakur [illegible] 23/10: Highfield[illegible] Sendra 14/4: [illegible] Seebpore 30/8[illegible] Cement Anna[illegible] Building and [illegible] pre cent Pref[illegible] Indian Stand[illegible] ration Ordy. [illegible] tion 5/8 G. A[illegible] poration 2/8: [illegible] x.d.s.o.l North[illegible] glee Rungliot[illegible] pore 10/8 S.[illegible] ringhee Propr[illegible] land Jute Del[illegible] Debs. 101.

Exchange.[illegible] shilling four [illegible] demand one s[illegible] pence.

GANDHI DAY.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-morrow (Sunday) from 3 to 5 p.m. for ladies only and from 5 to 8 p.m. for all. Admission Free. All are cordially invited to attend.

KHADI SALE IN MATUNGA AND MAHIM.

The Khadi shop of the West Matunga-Mahim Taluka Congress Committee is removed to the Committee's office at Kanta Building, Mahim and a branch shop has been opened on the ground floor of the Dalmia Building, Matunga. A fresh stock of cheap towels, shirting, coating, silk sarees, etc., has been received, and residents of Matunga and Mahim are requested to avail themselves of this opportunity of purchasing it on Sunday (the 18th instant), when workers will hawk Khadi from place to place in Matunga and Mahim area.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE—Chefalo and Palermo, who have, during the past week, been presenting mystery and magic at the Excelsio Theatre, bring a very successful season to close this week-end. There will be the usual performance to-night at 9-30 p.m. and there is a farewell matinee to-morrow evening.

* * * *

WILLIAM HEUGHAN CO.—There will be a contrast in the atraction at the Excelsior on Monday night when Mr. William Heughan, with the assistance of Miss Gladys Sayer (at the piano) and Mr. Cecil Alexandra (violinist) opens a short season. Mr. Heughan has the reputation of being the greatest Scottish singer since Andrew Black. He is a basso-baritone and has made a special study of those charming old folk-songs of Scotland, many of which have been rescued from obscurity by his efforts. The concert on Wednesday, the 21st, will be under the auspices of the Bombay St. Andrew's Day Society on which occasion the Committee, including the Hon. Sir N. MacLeod and Sir H. Macnaghten, will extend their patronage. This will be the most complete Scottish Night of the season as Mr. Heughan's concerts are vary varied, ranging from classical Italian Opera, of which he has played many of the leading roles at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden and the principal Italian Opera Houses, to old and rare English folk-songs.

* * * *

EMPIRE THEATRE—Mae Murray, one of the most popular actresses of the screen, is to be seen at the Empire this week in a film which takes the on-looker from New York to Paris and back again. It is called "Cleo of Peacock Alley."

* * * *

EMPRESS THEATRE—"Othello", the Shakespearean production, is to-day being introduced to the Empress Theatre where it will probably be just as popular as at the other Madan houses in Bombay where it h already appeared.

Another great attraction included in the programme is the Japanese Earthquake Film, of which the three complete parts will be shown.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Maharajas of Gwalior and Indore have contributed 25 thousand and ten thousand rupees respectively to the Lady Reading Women of India Fund.

* * * *

The total approximate gross earnings of all State railways for the week ending 3rd November amounted to Rs. 1.60 crores or three lakhs more than the approximate figures for the corresponding period of last year.

* * * *

Over 300 workers of the India jute mill at Serampore, Calcutta are idle. On Wednesday some six to seven hundred men of a section in this mill, the Managing Agents of which are Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., struck work. The strikers allege that they are supplied with bad yarn as a result of which it takes them longer hours for a better outturn with less wages. In consequence of the strike in this section, men of other sections followed suit.—A. P.

* * * *

The Court of Mr. Rajnarain Brahmwar, City Magistrate, Agra, was crowded on Friday, when Mr. Ardagh, I.C.S., late District Magistrate, gave evidence as a witness for the prosecution in the Agra riots shooting case. Then Seth Jaswant Rai, Honorary Magistrate, said that in his conversation with Mr. Ardagh he never mentioned the Mohanlal's name as the person who had fired.

* * * *

At the Madras High Court, on Friday Justice Spencer delivered judgment in the criminal appeal preferred by Lt. Poulter, a retired Lieutenant of Supply and Transport Corps, who had been convicted by the District Magistrate and Justice of Peace, Bangalore, and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. His Lordship acquitted the accused.

* * * *

A Peshawar message says Enquiries show that at the time of Parachinar outrage six militia guards were posted at different points in the cantonment and an Indian officer with escort visited them during the night. Guards on individual bungalows were discontinued by an order of the Chief Commissioner as long ago as 1910.

O'DWYER-NAIR LIBEL CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

In O'Dwyer Nair libel case further defence evidence was recorded to-day when the vakils who were arrested in April 1919 during the Rowlatt Act agitation gave evidence. Both of them complained of the harsh method of recruiting in Gujranwala District. Another witness stated his village was asked to give fifteen recruits but none came forwardwillingly.

LAHORE, Nov. [illegible]

In the O'Dwyer-Nair libel case th[illegible] mission did not sit on Friday owi[illegible] indisposition of Lala Rangil[illegible]

OUT-GOING GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

PASSED OF FAILED?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Although the question of the Address has been apparently passed by a bare majority of six votes, for practical purposes it has more than failed, and does not deserve to be accepted by any self-respecting Governor. Both the "Citizens of Bombay" and the "Governor" who are the concerned parties must note that the 45 members voting for the Address included about 15 members nominated by the Government itself, and thus the proposition was actually rejected by the peoples' representatives, 30 voting for and 39 against it. It does not therefore become either of the Corporation or the Governor to respectively present and accept such a controversial Address in the name of the "Citizens of Bombay", and even Mr. H. P. Mody, the President of the Corporation has expressed his personal opinion against such an Address, as it is not a unanimous one. I would hereby request Mr. Mody to stick to this opinion and in fairness of truth re[illegible] the Address in the name of th[illegible] when the majority of the elected rep[illegible]tatives are absolutely against it, and wh[illegible] the people also on various occasions have shown their protest against the Address in clear terms.

It is, I would say, nothing short of a blasphemy of the Citizens and abuse of power, to give an Address in the name of the people in the teeth of opposition of their representatives in the Corporation and I trust Mr. Mody, the President, will realise this and respect the will of the people whom he poses to represent, by dropping the Address altogether, instead of finding a clause in support in some corner of the Municipal Act.

Will the President, the people and the Governor also rise to the ocasion and do what is only needful in the matter under the present situation?—Yours, etc.

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

Dadar, 16th November, 1923.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly publish the following letter in your paper and oblige. It has been brought to my notice that my name is not published in the list of the names of those members who voted against the resolution of address to the out-going Governor in yesterday's Corporation meeting. This is possibly due to inadvertence of your Reporter. This is evident from your list which contains only 38 names and not 39, as announced by the President. I hope you will publish this to clear my position regarding the resolution voted.—Yours, etc.

S. L. SILAM.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

"AN UNSYMPATHETIC GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to you leader, entitled "An Unsympathetic Government", of Wednesday last, it appears that several prominent businessman of Bombay had, in fact been invited to attend the session of the Associated Chambers; but that in view of the preposterous and insulting programme of the Associated Chambers, they have all unanimously declined even to attend the meeting as silent witnesses, The action is the more highly commendable, by whomsoever brought about, in that it asserts a most elementary principle of national self-respect in a dignified manner jointly by the most important businessman of Bombay. But praiseworthy as the action is, it loses much of its force and significance, particularly as against the attitude of the Government, if it is suffered to remain in undeserved obscurity. The "Times of India" has been at pains this morning to justify the action of the Governor of Bombay in opening the Session of the Associated Chambers, and of the members of the Indian Government in personally attending the session for no special reason that the public wots of. But the very fact that step has required such an elaborate justification is convincing of the hopeless folly of the Official action, not to call it a flagrant defiance of public sentiment all over India. The refusal of the invitation to attend the session by the businessman of Bombay is only one more evidence, though the most significant of the kind, of the public sentiment; and yet we know our unsympathetic and anti-national Government well enough by this time, with memories of the Alliance Bank scandal if we had no other to remind us of it, not to overlook the fact that if this protest of the Indian businessmen is suffered to lie in silence, they the Government, might quite possibly turn round and plead ignorance of the Indian sentiment for having taken such an anti-national step. May I therefore appeal to the businessmen concerned through your columns to overcome their scruples, and give form and shape to the public sentiment in the matter by publishing their refusal of the invitation, and thus cutting off in advance any excuse for the Government of India to plead ignorance of Indian sentiment.

[illegible]ATIONAL BUSINESSMAN.

[illegible]NOTES CASE.

[illegible] Nov. 15.

[illegible] before [illegible] Din, [illegible] de- [illegible] the [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16.

Homefield, Cutbush, Moulmein.
Caledonia, Hetherington, Shanghai.
Oruro, Courtney, Busreh.
British Holly, Kennedy, Abadan.
Kashmir, Evans, London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 16.

Versowa, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Modasa, King, Autwerp, etc.
Alpine Range, Fell, Calcutta.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Caledonia, Hetherington, London.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.

S S Homefield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Homefield, 3228 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

S S Oruro:—The B I S N Co's steamer Oruro, 1249 tons, Captain E W Courtney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S British Holly:—Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co's steamer British Holly [illegible] Captain J H Kenned[illegible] terday from [illegible] lish [illegible] Evans, [illegible] don, with [illegible] stant, a gener[illegible]

S S Modasa:—[illegible] Modasa, 5566 tons, [illegible] from harbour yesterda[illegible] with a general cargo and[illegible]

S S Alpine Range:—The [illegible] steamer Alpine Range, 2267 ton[illegible] Fell, sailed from harbour yeste[illegible] cutta, with a general cargo.

S S Caledonia:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Caledonia, 3353 tons, Captain H R Hetherington, will sail to-day at about 3 p.m. from Ballard Pier station for London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Friday, November 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Kentucky 4673 Cal. 21/11 Graham & Co.
2 Delta 4780 London 24/11 M M & Co.
4 Naringa 4117 N F N F M M & Co
6 Castalia 4083 L'pool 21/11 Graham & Co.
12 Crostafels 3080 K'chi 1/12 Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe, 21-11 O S Kaisha.
2 Ormara, 2978 Cal. 15-11, M M and Co.
6 Hoogkak 3170 Colombo 17/11 E D Sassoon & Co.
7 Urbino 3384, Rangoon, N.F., M M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.
10 & 11 C Genoa 3965 NF NF K N & Co.
12 & 13 Tannenfels 1744 tons K'chi N F, Graham and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Garada 3218 Rangoon 22/11 M M [illegible]
N Urbino 3212 K'chi 20/11 J F & Co.
Q Champavati 320 N. F N F, F B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 16.

S S Delta for London:—9 bundles woollen carpets, 18 bundles lamb skin, H A Aminoff; 1 case 7 packages wearing apparel pictures etc, 4 packages silver ware, 26 packages haberdashery, printed books, etc, Thomas Cook and Sons; 9000 cwts Indian groundnuts oil cake expellor, The Alliance Trading Co; 24 bundles lamb skin, 14 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 52 bales Indian woollen carpets, Bouton and Co; 14 bales Indian woollen carpets, 134 bales Persian lamb skin, 5 cases goat and sheep guts, Cox's Shipping Agency; 100 cwts kernel seed, Narsi Mulji and Co; 45 bales country cow hides, Laddhabhai Tharsee and Sons; 48 bales country cow hides, 6 bales goat skin, R Alimahamed; 9 bales goat skin, Meyer Nissim; 10 packages wireless installations, Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Urbino for Dunkirk:—635 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—50 bales country clean cotton waste, 27 bales country clean cotton fly, V A Save; 40 bales animal hair, M Somji; 100 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co; 150 bales country cotton fly, The Indo-Japan Cotton Mfg Co; 87 bales wool raw, D Koondamal; 119 bales wool raw, B Harbhaw and Co; 2300 cwts groundnut oil cake, Lukmanji Ebrahimji; 50 bales clean cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 10 packages wearing apparel etc, Coutts and Co; 8 bales Indian raw cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 662 bales Indian raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 400 bales Indian raw cotton, Messrs Wild and Co.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—4 packages books printed and pictures, Cox's Shipping Agency; 550 cwts groundnut oil cake, Lukmanji Ebrahimji; 200 cases whisky, A W S Wise and Co.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—50 bales clean cotton fly, V A Save; 20 cases dry cassings, A D Meyer; 29 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Crostafels for Hamburg:—1000 cwts ajwan seed, Volkart Bros; 112 [illegible]les Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Crostafels for Rotterdam [illegible] 55 bales country cotton fly, Khimji Vishram and Co.

S S Crostafels for Antwerp:—110 bales country cotton fly, 155 bales country cotton fly oil, Khimji Vishram and Co; 3000 cwts linseed cakes, 200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 103 cwts Indian poppy seed, 106 cwts kan[illegible] seed, J Dayall; 46 bales country cotton wa[illegible] C Peraj and Co.

S S Himalaya Maru for Hongkong:—17 cwts dry fruits, A Karimjee; 30 bundles gum Ebrahim and Co; 1 case rhino horns, I Lalji and Co.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe:—14 bales Indian raw cotton, Ali Bros; 400 bales Indian raw cotton, Nanalal Manilal and Co; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Yokohama Kito Kaisha; 500 bales Indian raw cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, H Ravbhagat and Co.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

Weather and crop reports.—

United Provinces, North Eastern Circle, 13th November. Prospects of sugarcane and late rice are normal. Germniation of wheat and gram is good.

Bihar and Orissa, 12th November. There was practically no rain in the Province. The condition of standing crops except winter paddy in Bihar is on the whole good. Harvesting of autumn crops is nearing completion. Crushing of sugarcane is going on in south Bihar. Preparation of lands for sowing spring crops is in progress. Prospects of winter paddy are bad in Bihar but good in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Some damage has been done to paddy by insect pests in parts of Puri. Price of common rice has risen in four districts fallen in six [illegible]nd is stationary in the remainder. Average [illegible]ice of local common rice at the headquarters [illegible]ding Angul was 8.55 seers a rupee against [illegible]ers last quoted, that of maize was 13.10 [illegible]gainst 12.80 seers. Supply of fodder is [illegible]t in S[illegible]r Sub-Division of Shahabad. [illegible]eas[illegible] reported from seven districts. [illegible]tanding crops is Feudatory [illegible] Chota Nagpur is on the

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◆

ARABIA
AND THE
KHILAFAT

The "Bombay Chronicle" has arranged to publish a series of special articles on this question which under the name of "Jezirat-ul-Arab" has become momentous to the Indian public. The first instalment appeared on November 16th. Successive articles of the series will appear every Tuesday and Friday. The articles are from the pen of an acknowledged expert on the subject and will deal with the political problem of the Arabs, in its relation to the Muslim world and to the British Emp're.

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HOME AND THE SCHOOL.
(By Prof. M. M. GIDWANI, M. A., Diploma in Education (London.))

Contents:—(1) Slave Mentality. (2) Its Cause and Cure, (3) Deaducation in India, (4) Parrot's Training, (5) The 'Pariah' of the Services, (6) The Farce of Inspection, (7) Early Marriage, (8) A Child-Widow, (9) Random Reflections, (10) Our Dramas, Raslilas and School Celebrations, (11) Hypnotism of the West. (12) Gandhi and Education.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 192[illegible].
617th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

◆

Yesterday was observed throughout India as a solemn day of intercession for the restoration of Arabia to full communion with the whole Islamic brotherhood under the Khilafat, and for the liberation of the Arabic-speaking people of Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia from the control and interference of non-Muslim Powers. Thus we enter on the second phase of the Khilafat movement. The first great effort has been crowned with wonderful success by Allah's mercy. A strong and independent Turkish national State has been set up, and the Ottoman Khilafat has been placed upon a basis which will give free room for the development of every nation within the general body of Islam. The second effort is of even greater moment to the health of the Islamic body, for it is concerned with the purification and the restoration of the sacred centre of Islam which is the property of all the Muslims, and with the independence of the Arabic-speaking populations which have formed the steadfast nucleus of their theocracy. Theocracy must have such a nucleus, unless it is to become a figment of the brain devoid of practical significance; and it must have a sacred and inviolable centre, which is like the heart within the body, to which the blood from every part flows back at intervals, to be renewed and purified. The function of the pilgrimage in the polity of El Islam is like that of the blood in the body, and the function of Mecca is like that of the heart. If the heart is anyhow constricted the whole body suffers, and the heart of El Islam is terribly constricted at the present time. That brings us to a point about which there is much misunderstanding which, if not removed, may lead to real disaster—the true position of Mecca and Medina in relation to the Muslim brotherhood.

We have said that Mecca is like the heart, from which the blood flowed out originally and to which it returns at regular intervals to be renewed. But it has never been the head. The Muslims date their era, not from the Prophet's birth, which was in Mecca, nor from the beginning of his mission, which was in Mecca, but from the day of Hijrat—the Flight of the Holy Prophet and the little Muslim community out of Mecca to Medina—as the beginning of the history of Islam. Medina was the head for a short period, but only while the Muslim brotherhood was still comparatively small and weak. As the brotherhood increased in power and territory, the capital was moved, first to Damascus, then to Baghdad, then to Cairo, then to Stamboul. The very geographical position of Mecca and Medina makes them unsuited to become the capital even of the Arabic-speaking Muslims, not to speak of all the Muslims of the world. So that we cannot help seeing, in the propaganda in favour of making Mecca or Medina the capital, whether of the Muslim world or of an Arab federation, a design to weaken not to strengthen El Islam, and especially to destroy the hope of Muslim progress by removing the guidance and control from a progressive to a very backward st[illegible] If the Arabic peoples have a thinking head to-day it is in Egypt, which is by far the most advanced of all the Arabic-speaking [illegible]ntries, and the inhabitants of the [illegible]s well as those of Syria and [illegible] to Egypt for ideas. [illegible] and Medina in [illegible]gether differ[illegible]an unde[illegible] point [illegible] in

Allah's service, which, and not the earthly splendour, are the real basis of Islamic power. The King throws off his state, the rich man leaves his wealth, the tradesman leaves his counter and his till and all perform the pilgrimage together with the very poor, all clad alike in the most simple raiment, in remembrance of their common standing in the sight of God. Manifestly the spiritual significance of the pilgrimage would be impaired if Mecca—or Medina either—were to be turned into a gay and busy modern capital. Those Holy Cities are the property of all Islam, and it is to the interest of all Islam that they should remain holy cities as in the past—places where the Muslims are reminded of the Prophet's life and find again the Prophet's language undiluted with the talk of foreigners. The second phase of our Khilafat Movement is the earnest effort to save the Muslim Holy Land and keep it holy, in the interests of all the Muslims. Mecca and Medina are not the property of the Sharif of Mecca, nor even of the Arabs of Hejjaz. They belong to the whole body of Islam, and they must be restored to it.

NOBEL PRIZE.

◆

India will not grudge Mr. Yeats the high honour which has just been conferred on him. He deserves it thoroughly, as being the greatest living poet in the English-speaking world. Certainly there is none else, who has written more eloquent and more truly human and ennobling poetry. If there is anyone else who approaches him in the brilliancy of his poetic gifts and in the range of the influence for good such gifts have exercised among his fellow-beings, it is perhaps Iqbal, India's premier Urdu poet. Indeed, their poetry has many things in common, exhaling the same atmosphere of mysticism and spiritual exaltation. Yet both are intensely human. The love of nature and beauty is a passion with both. Both of them are ardent patriots, ardent lovers of Humanity. At one time there were expectations in this country that the prize this year would go to Iqbal. A report cabled by Reuter actually hinted at such a possibility, but the prize has now gone to another. Indians are not all aggrieved on that account but congratulate the Irish on the well-deserved honour done to their national poet. They will recall with pleasure the fact that Mr. Yeats helped their own poet-laureate, Tagore, to secure recognition in the West—a recognition which was ultimately crowned by the bestowal of the Nobel Prize itself.

Notes of the Day.

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"Morning Post's" Attack on Mr. Innes.

Mr. Innes, representative of the Government of India at the Economic Conference, while peading his inability to commit India to an approval of the policy of Imperial Preference in view of the fact that bulk of Indian public opinion was frankly protectionist, had pointed out that "in practice India purchased 95 per cent of her materials in London, which was evidence of the preference she granted to the mother-country." But, there are certain "patriotic" people in Great Britain who are not satisfied with orders for 95 per cent of India's requirements but who want to grab the whole. Because the Government of India and the G. I. P. Railway dare to place an order for some railway tyres with an Austrian firm, the "Morning Post" comes out with a violent attack on Mr. Innes and through him on the Government of India. Evidently, in the opinion of this journal and the class of politicians for whom it speaks, India has no business to look to her own interests. The interests of the "mother-country" first and last and let the interests of India go to dogs—that appears to be the motto which the "Morning Post" would like to see Indians adopt. The journal dare not ask Canada or Australia, much less So[illegible] Africa, to sacrifice their interests in the wholesale manner which it asks of India, for it knows that the people of these countries would not tolerate for a day any Government which attempted to subordinate the vital interests of their country to those of the "mother-country." But India, the journal knows, is helpless and knowing this fact, it wants Mr. Innes and other Englishmen who are eating the salt of this country, to prove false to their trust and sacrifice the interests of India wtihout the least compunction at the altar of British capitalistic greed.

Need of Vigilance in India.

It is very probable—nay, one may take it for certain—that the price quoted by the Austrian firm for the railway tyres is below that offered by British manufacturers. But, in the opinion of the "Morning Post" that is an insignificant consideration which should not weigh with the Government of India and their High Commissioner in England. So long as there are British tyres in the market, whatever their prices, India ought to go in for them and them alone—this appears to be the frank view of the journal. Fortunately for India *as well as Great Britain*, there are British officials in India like Mr. Innes, who consider it dishonourable, having eaten the salt of India and having undertaken a solemn trust to administer this country in the true interests of its people, to sacrifice these interests even for the sake of the gains it may bring to the country of their birth. It is stated that Mr. Baldwin has been jockeyed into adoption of the Protectionist programme much against his will by the Die-hard section of the Unionist Party. If this is so and if the policy which the "Morning Post" likes to see adopted in the case of India is part and parcel of Mr. Baldwin's policy of Imperial Preference, then Heaven save India from participation in such a scheme, which can only result in lasting harm to this country. The people of this country must keep a vigilant eye on the progress of the scheme of Imperial Preference, which the Conservative Party has now definitely adopted as the main plank of its programme. The modicum of fiscal autonomy granted to India should not be allowed to grow into a shadow, as the enemies of Indian progress would very much like it to do. The Central Legislature also should be on the alert as to how its recommendations regarding purchases of stores are carried out in practice. But the real answer to the Die-hard attempts to sacrifice the interests of India ruthlessly at the altar of British capitialistic greed, will lie in the Indian determination to win Swaraj at the earliest possble moment, of which the Swadeshi movement is an earnest. That movement, along with the boycott of Empire goods, must be pushed forward vigorously by all patriotic Indians; for, if it succeeds, the results will be not only to the lasting good of India but of Great Britain as well, since it will rid the latter of the noxious spirit of exploitation of weaker nations, which is so characteristic of it to-day.

Singapore Naval Base.

Though it has been repeatedly stated in British official circles that the Singapore Naval Base scheme is intended as a threat against no Power in particular, but is for the purely defensive purposes of the Empire in the Eastern seas, even a child in politics knows that Great Britain fears that the theatre of the next World-War will be in the Pacific and that both Japan and the United States are strengthening their naval bases in anticipation of it. Japan was actually engaged in the secret construction of a large naval base in one of the islands belonging to her, while the Washington Conference was in session. It is not definitely known whether this base has suffered to any extent during the last earthquake, but there is no doubt that the Japanese Navy has sustained serious damage in other places in consequence of the earthquake and fire. The dockyards in both Tokyo and Yokohama are known to have been damaged almost beyond repair. The British Admiralty may be expected to know best the extent of the damage suffered by the Japanese Navy in various ways. If the damage is really serious, would not great Britain be wise in reconsidering the Singapore scheme in the light of the new facts? In any case, as suggested by the executive of the League of Nations Union at their meeting last month, His Majesty's Government would do well to refrain from incurring further expenditure on the Singapore base till the effect of the earthquake on the Japanese Fleet is considered at the conference on the extension of the terms of the Washington Convention to be held at Geneva next year. Instead of safeguarding peace in the Far East the Singapore base is certain to prove to be a menace thereto since both Japan and the United States, and especially the former, will view it with distrust.

Colour Bar in Africa.

The Supreme Court's decision declaring the colour bar repugnant to the general law of the land will not be relished by the votaries of the fetish of White-Race-Supremacy in the South African Union. The mere handling of a locomotive by a "native" was sought to be made out a crime under the law, but fortunately for the White Brahmins of Africa the highest tribunal in the land has called a halt in their mad campaign. The principle of trusteeship of Natives on which the Imperial Government recently grew eloquent, would appear to apply only to the Crown Colonies. But once they attain to the status of self-governing Colonies, the principle is either thrown over-board openly or conveniently forgotten. Lord Delamere and his fellow-settlers have little faith in the shibboleth of trusteeship and they are every day becoming more and more restive at the solicitude for the "Natives" shown by their Government. But as the talk of trusteeship serves to hold in check the claims of Indians, Lord Delamere and his friends are not loth to let the Government and the Colonial Office indulge in the sentiment to their hearts' content. They know very well that sooner or later they will become strong enough to demand responsible Government and when once they attain it and shake themselves free from Colonial office tutelage it will not take them long to throw all the noble sentiments regarding the Whiteman's "trusteeship of the Natives" into the Indian Ocean. The Boer War was fought on the issue among others, of the rights of the Asiatic subjects of His Majesty. But when once the Boer and British adventurers patched up a truce and setled down to their common business of exploitation of the "Native" and "coloured" races, the question of the Asiatic's rights not only ceased to be a bone of contention between them, but has become, as we see, one which both like to see disposed of to their mutual advantage. But the incongruity of two radically divergent policies in respect of non-White races prevailing in the Empire is bound to engender a crisis sooner or later, which prudent statesmanship ought to take steps to avert. The Empire cannot hold fast to both the ideals, the one making for solidarity and the other for disruption. The time for choice has arrived and British statesmen must decide to which ideal the Empire should hold fast.

IDEALS OF NON-COOPERATION.

◆

BY LALALAJPATRAI.

VI*

But it is all very well to lay down ideals and principles; the real difficulty comes when you begin to apply them to the actual conditions of life. Have we a clean slate to write upon? Can we begin direct, and at once, with a truly democratic state, i.e., a democracy in the sense we attach to it? Of course, not. The people have to be educated into it and it has to grow. So from the very [illegible] of our principles and beliefs it is impossible to manufacture democracy at our call. What then should we do in the meantime? Should we acquiesce in the continuance of this autocratic, militaristic, bureaucratic regime as the Sydenhams and O'Dwyers advocate until our masses grow into democracy and become fit to enforce their will in the state, or should be accept 'Self-Government' by driblets and instalments, as Mr. Montagu proposed to 'give' us? Is there not force in the contention that once the capitalists and the *bourgeoisie* (or say the capitalists, the landlords and the middle classes) capture power, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the masses consisting of the ordinar ryots, the labourer, the small peasant proprietor and the untouchable to come into their own. Shall the Government of an Indian bureaucracy be more efficient; liberal and progressive than that of t[illegible]esent bureaucracy of British official[illegible] Will not the Indian capitalist and the landlord use his freshly acquired powers to keep down the ryot, the small proprietor, the labourer and the untouchable. Do not these elements already predominate in the present legislatures? I am afraid it is impossible to give a positively negative answer to these questions. Why then should we be after paralyzing the present administration? Why not accept the moderates' position and join hands with them in working the reforms? Because, we believe that the continuance of the present system of Government and any delay in claiming our right to immediate Swaraj, is likely to deepen the slave psychology we have come to be possessed of. Because we believe that once a people on the way to Nationhood become conscious of their degraded political position, any further acquiescence by them in the continuance of it is impossible.

Evlis of Foreign Rule.

Foreign rule under any circumstances is intolerable, because it saps the moral foundation of the subject people. It unfits them for thinking independently, it destroys their self-respect and their power of initiative; it prevents them from expressing themselves freely; it bars all kinds of effective organization, and fosters habits of dependence. An administration may be thoroughly efficient, absolutely impartial, and perfectly just (which the present British administration by no means is), but it may yet be unmoral and preventive of a healthy growth of democracy. A nation can afford to have for a time an inefficient administration, but a servile state is fatal to healthy growth of life. Organized and legalized anarchy is worse than an unorganized and a spasmodic one. Dyarchy is only another name for absolutism. It is the same bitter pill coated with sugar. As long as the source of power is situated at White Hall, as long as the 'steel frame' must be supplied by Great Britain, not by the free choice of the people of the country, but under compulsion, as long as the control of the purse and the control of the military is vested in the foreign Secretary of the State, so long, there can be nor even *a beginning* of the democratic process. We may need friendly guidance, we may welcome friendly advice, but as long as we are *ordered* from the White Hall it is impossible for us to feel that we have the freedom to grow to our full stature by our own initiative and on our own model. We must feel that the Government is subject to our will, even though it may, after all, be only a class Government.

Foreign vs. Indian Bureaucraney.

An Indian bureaucracy or an Indian legislature composed of the landlord, the

(Continued on page 12.)

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*Previous articles were published in our issues of 22nd, 23rd, 26th October and 8th, and 13th November.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

FREEDOM OF HOLY PLACES DEMANDED.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' DETERMINATION.

LARGE CONGREGATION IN JUMMA MUSJID.

CELEBRATION ALL OVER INDIA.

The long-looked for Jazirat-ul-Arab Day, which happily coincided with Juma Day was, as expected, fittingly observed by the Mussalmans of Bombay yesterday in conformity with the behests of the Central Khilafat Committee of India and the leaders' manifesto issued a few days back. The mosques throughout the city were very largely crowded and special devotional services were held after the regular Juma prayers. The mosques were also profusely decorated with Turkish Flags and other Muslim religious emblems, specially the Juma Musjid, which prominently bore on the top of its main gate a scroll, in addition, depicting *"Zinda bash Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha"* meaning, "Long live Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha." That the importance of the occasion was clearly understood by huge congregations of Mahomedans of the city could be easily gauged from the patient hearing they gave to the speeches delivered by Muslim divines and Khilafat leaders after the congregational Services in each mosque.

A number of meetings were held in different parts of the city in the evening where resolutions demanding the freedom and complete liberation of all holy places of Islam from non-Muslim control were passed with loud acclamations.

The one noticable feature of the day which could not fail to attract attention was that many non-Muslim—Hindus, Parsis and Christians—fully collaborated with their Mahomedan brethren in making the observance of the day successful. . The day passed off smoothly.

MEETING IN JUMMA MUSJID.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay was held on Friday, at 1-30 p.m. in the Jumma Musjid, after the Juma Prayers, in observance of the great Jazirut-ul-Arab day in accordance with the resolution passed by the Central Khilafat Committee and endorsed by eminent Muslim divines throughout the country. The congregation was very large and great enthusiasm was displayed throughout the proceedings. Moulvi Abdul Munin Bakza, Khatil of Juma Musjid presided and among those present were noticed Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall Mr. Osman Sobani, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. Haji Ahmad Siddique Khatri and several prominent Khilafat leaders of the city. After his introductory remarks regarding the significance and importance of the day, the president called upon Mr. Pickthall to move the following resolution—the only resolution of the day:—

THE RESOLUTION.

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay most emphatically reiterates its demand for the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab and Holy places of Islam from every kind of non-Muslim control and influence, urges the Mussalmans of India to work with firm determination to carry out the last commandments of the Holy Prophet (May He rest in peace) and not to rest content until the freedom of Arabia, Syria, Mosopotamia and Palestine is completely secured according to the law of Islam".

MR. PICKTHALL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pickthall, in rising to move the above resolution, received a great ovation. He said that they were entering into the second phase of the Khilafat struggle from that day, the first one being completely successful. They had achieved success in getting the freedom of Turkey as an independent Turkish State and her national aspirations practically fulfilled according to the demands of the Grand National Assembly at Angora. The second phase of the struggle now was for the liberation of the holy places of Islam from non-Muslim control,—the holy places namely, Mecca Muazzama, Medina Munawarrah, Palestine, Baghdad, Basrah, Najajl Ashraf and Karbala and to keep in fact their reputation and traditional sanctity. These holy places were the centres of Islam and if he were to say further he might include Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Africa, and all the places where they found Arabic speaking people. The latter formed the nucleus of Islamic culture. What he wanted to emphasise was that they should not allow the heart of Islam to be broken or defiled in any way. He warned them against the danger of accepting any half measures if these were offered to them.

Concluding, Mr. Pickthall exhorted them to be united in their demand, continue the second phase of the Khilafat struggle with even greater vigour than before and not to be satisfied until the freedom of these places fully achieved (Loud cries of "Allah-Ho. Akbar).

Mr. Quamar Ahmed then explained in Urdu the gist of the speech of Mr. Pickthall.

EFFECT OF KHILAFAT AGITATION.

Moulvi Wazir Ahmed Vujandi in seconding the resolution emphasised that the safety of the holy places of Islam was a matter of life and death with the Mahomedan. They were told by their tenets that Mecca and Medina were the holy centres of their religion and culture. He exhorted them to be firm in their religion. He wanted to tell them that if the Mahomedans had not raised their voice in defence of the Khilafat question the circumstances that followed the years 1914-1918 could have shown them that instead of the Sheriff having under his care the holy places, a European ambassador would have been there. But their effort for the last two years had changed matters and they were emboldened to redouble their efforts for the freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab which was the property of the entire Moslem world. He appealed to them to be ready even to sacrifice their lives for the safety of the Holy Places. The Khilafat Committees' work up to now had helped the Turks to Safeguard the Khalifate of which they were safeguaurd but the supreme day for the test had now come for which they must gird up their loins and be ready."

The resolution on being put to vote was passed by loud acclamations and amidst thundering cries of "Allah-Ho-Akbar."

The gathering then dispersed.

ANOTHER PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Madanpura and Nagpada Khilafat Committees, a public meeting of the Moslems of Bombay was held last night to celebrate the Jazirat-ul-Arab Day. The audience was very large. Mr. Ali Bahadur presided.

The President said the object of the meeting was the vindication of the Jazirat-ul-Arab. As long as the Jazirat-ul-Arab was in danger they could never rest content. When Turkey was powerful, her power could be felt all over Arabia and the Holy Places, but they all now knew the present condition of their Holy Places. It was stated that non-Muslims were going to be subject to capitulations, and that they were going to have extra-territorial rights. That was a monstrous proposition and they could never agree to such a proposal. As long as a square inch of land of the Jazirat-ul-Arab was in the hands of foreigners they would never rest content. The Sheriff of Mecca was not strong enough to protest the pilgrims in the Holy Places. But it must be remembered that Islam was still powerful enough, owing to the victory achieved by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and the moral force of the whole Islamic world was behind those great victories of the Turks. It was the duty of the Mussalmans to protest against the methods adopted by the Sheriff in regard to their Holy Places. India was the most important possession of the Britishers, and Indians had shed their blood in its protection, and were it not for their great sacrifices for the Empire at all times, India would not have remained in her present fallen condition. If they failed to do their duty at the present crisis the Indian Moslems would be cursed by the world for the cowards they were. Fortunately they had leaders in the country in whom they could repose their fullest trust and confidence. Britain wanted to make her strategic position near the Suez Canal safe by getting a foot-hold in Palestine, now that Egypt had become independent. If only the Indians could be united together, he was sure their enemies could easily be confounded. They had to keep their eyes fixed on their Holy Places, and always agitate and never rest content until those places were liberated from foreign control.

Moulana Nazir Ahmed Khojandi said after 1,300 years they had the misfortune of suing their Holy Places in the hands of their enemies. These places were always in the hands of Islam, since their great Prophet had ordered them to keep them in their own possession. Those Moslems in India who were always complaining and fighting when there was music or noise before their mosques, those who were ready to go to jail for their religion were content to leave their Holy Places of Hedjaj in the possession of foreigners. What could he say of such cowardice on their part? It was because they had dared to raise their voice in the protection of their Holy Places that the Ali Brothers and many other leaders were put into jail or interned. If they were only united and determined he was syre they would win in the end. Let them not be suppressed or repressed by anything or anyone, but always work for their religion even at the cost of their lives and everything would come to them. He then moved the following resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay most emphatically reiterates its demand for the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab and Holy Places of Islam from every kind of non-Muslim control and influence, urges the Mussalmans of India to work with firm determination to carry out the last commandments of the Holy Prophet (may he rest in peace) and not to rest content until the freedom of Arabia, Syria, Mesopotamia and Palestine is completely secured according to the law of Islam."

Mr. B. F. Bharucha seconding said the Moslems of Bombay had met there to pray to the Almighty God that night to free their beloved Jazirat-ul-Arab from the hands of foreigners. Indians were suffering for their past sins in fighting in foreign lands for the protection of the British Empire and the winning of her ambitions. Indians had fought for the enslavement of other nations and they must admit their sins in that regard. To expiate their sins the only alternative before the Indians was to unite together,—Hindus, Moslems and Parsis,—and exert for this attainment of their ob-

(Continued on page 10.)

SMUTS AS TEACHER OF ETIQUETTE.

SAPRU NOT A RESPONSIBLE REPRESENTATIVE.

NO INSULT TO INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The close of the Imperial Conference was marked by an acrimonious controversy between Sir T. B. Sapru and General Smuts. The former interviewed by Reuter on the eve of his departure to India, emphasising his failure with General Smuts on the subject of the status of Indians, said General Smuts had heaped insult on the Covernment of India and by the attitude of obstinacy harmed the Empire of which he posed as a champion.

General Smuts interviewed by Reuter tonight said "I am surprised to see the attack Sir T. B. Sapru made on me on the eve of his departure to India. Throughout my stay in London, both in the Conference and privately, I treated him with every courtesy, looked upon him as a representative of one of the great states of the British Empire and one of the greatest and the most ancient peoples in the world. In my relations with him I tried to give expression to the deep feelings of respect which I feel for his great people. His statement has done himself no justice. I fear it has done the cause of India the gravest disservice. The cause of India, difficult as it is, is not likely to be made easier by the representatives whom she may send abroad, who in disregard of all international etiquette, launch vehement attacks on the representatives of other nations. The Dominions after all took the trouble to send their Prime Ministers to the Imperial Conference who speak with full responsibility of their countries.

In Sir T. B. Sapru the Indian Government saw fit to send a gentleman who was no longer even an ordinary member of the Government of India. I make no reflection on the way he discharged his duties at the Conference but I am justified in expressing surprise that he departed from the etiquette which all other representatives of the Conference observed towards each other. His charge that I heaped insult on the Government of India cannot be allowed to pass. I emphatically repudiate it Considering the friendly relations which existed between Lord Reading and myself for years his charge is really ludicrous and needs no refutation. His reference could only be to the opinion I expressed to the Conference to the effect in pressing their case against a very small loyal British community like Kenya, the Indian Government went further than was wise and prudent. But this was surely no insult to the Indian Government? In any case my statement was not half strong as Sir T. B. Sapru's reference to the Indian policy of the Union Government. I can only express my surprise and regret both at the tone and the substance of Sir T. B. Sapru's communique".—Reuter.

GENERAL SMUTS DEPARTS FOR S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

General Smuts departed for South Africa to-day.—Reuter.

SAPRU LEAVES FOR INDIA,

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Rushbrook Williams have departed for India. They were bidden farewell at the Victoria Station by Earl Winterton, Mr. Dadiba Dalal and many others.—Reuter.

MR. MASSEY ON INDIA.

SUPPORTS INDIAN CASE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Massey in the course of a statement on the results of the Imperial Conference says that India is a very important part of the Empire. "It is only right that the people of India should be given that consideration to which they are undoubtedly entitled. It may be some time before a system of Government suitable to the altered requirements of India can be arranged for but I believe it will come. I am confident that India, whether as a whole or divided into several dominions, will remain thoroughly loyal to the British Empire."—Reuter.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Thomas Bennett Lord Winterton stated that in the Indian section of the British Empire Exhibition space was allotted to each participating province or State but as the arrangements for the utilisation of space were in the hands of the Provincial Governments and Indian States no detailed information was available here with regard to the area applied for or surrendered by private exhibitors. He was glad to say that so far as information at the disposal of Lord Peel went the efforts to organise the boycott of the Exhibition had not met with any appreciable success.—Reuter.

WELL-KNOWN BENGALI EDITOR DEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The death occurred last night of Babu Panchcowrie Banerjee, a well-known journalist, who had been connected with a number of Bengalee papers and for some years been the editor of the "Nayak."

EX-CROWN PRINCE'S RETURN.

BRITAIN TAKES NO ACTION.

DISAPPROVAL OF MILITARY SANCTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Paris.—A Semi-official statement says it is understood that Britain has informed the Ambassadors Conference she does not desire to participate in any steps taken in Germany in connection with the ex-Crown Prince and the ex-Kaiser. Britain is also opposed to any Sanctions in connection with the inter-Allied military control of Germany.—Reuter.

PRESIDENCY OF U.S.A.

A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Chicago.—Senator Johnson of California has announced his intention to present himself for the Republican nomination for the Presidency.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

MR. CHOWDHURY DOUBTS USEFULNESS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In an interview with Lord Peel on November 15th Mr. Chowdhury expressed his missivings with regard to the usefulness of the International Labour Organisation in Geneva so far as Indian labour was concerned owing to the adverse Press opinions expressed in India and elsewhere, but he was convinced of the determination of the organisation to devise every legitimate means of protection and betterment of labour. Mr. Chowdhury submitted papers relating to the grievances of the porters of Howrah Station in Calcutta against a labour contractor. Lord Peel promised to investigate into the matter.—Router.

RUHR STEEL AND BRITISH INTERESTS

LONDON, Nov. 16.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Foot, Sir Philip Lloyd Greame said that it was impossible to state with certainty, but he believed that millions of tons of steel were at present accumulated in the Ruhr valley. Government was communicating with other Governments with a view to safeguarding British interests with regard to their importation here.—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO SIR LESLIE WILSON.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Messrs. Baldwin, Asquith, Ramsay Macdonald and T. P. O'connor paid tribute to Sir Leslie Wilson's services. Sir Leslie Wilson was presented with a silver loving-cup subscribed for by the members of all the parties. 120 people were present including Sir Thomas Bennett.—Reuter.

ISSUE OF RENTENMARKS BEGINS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Berlin.—The Cabinet has decided to devote 100 Million rentenmarks out of a 900 million placed at the disposal of the Government by the Rentenbank to continue the payment of subsidies in the occupied territories, especially unemployment doles. Issue of rentenmarks was begun today.—Reuter.

BURMA RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 15.

The Clayton Committee's report on retrenchment will be published shortly.

LATER.

It is understood the Clayton Retrenchment Committee, while recommending reorganisation of certain departments with a view to increase efficiency, do not propose drastic measures and have not been able to recommend a twenty per cent. reduction in the budget expenditure as suggested in the Government resolution appointing the Committee. The question of Burmanisation was fully examined and it is understood the Committee recommend that the Secretary of State be addressed by the local Governme[illegible] for fixing the maximum of European element in services and provincialisation of the rest.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 16.

During the last session of the U. P. Council there was a string of questions referring to the release of three prominent political prisoners, Chaudhuri Raghubir Singh, Sheikh Saidur Rahman and Shrimati Parvatidevi.

The Hon. Raja of Mahammudabad stated in reply that the matter was under consideration and the decision would soon be arrived at.

It is now definitely understood that Government had decided to release forthwith Chaudhuri Raghubir Singh and Parvatidevi. In regard to Sheikh Saidur Rahman Government, it is understood, is of the opinion that he should serve his full term of imprisonment.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

KING'S REFERENCE TO TURKISH TREATY.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVERNMENT.

PREMIER EXPLAINS FUTURE POLICY.

ALLIED RESPONSIBILITY FOR EUROPEAN IMPASSE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The King in his propogation speech regrets the failure to secure the assent of the French Government to the proposals for the appointment of a reparations commission enquiry, and regards with profound anxiety the continuance of the present economic conditions in Europe and the serious situation which has developed in Germany is engaging the close and earnest attention of the Government. He earnestly hopes that the conclusion of the Lausanne Treaty will bring real peace to the Near East and points out that negotiations are proceeding with the United States for a settlement of difficulties regarding illicit importation of liquor. He deplores the disaster that has befallen Japan and expresses heartfelt sympathy of the country with the Japanese Government and people, our former allies and close friends who are bearing this national tragedy with a characteristic fortitude and heroism. The conferences with the Ministers from the Dominions and the representatives of India were marked throughout by a spirit of great cordiality and goodwill. "Particular attention was devoted to the promotion of trade and settlement of the Empire on which the wellbeing of my people so largely depends. I am convinced that meetings of this kind are of highest value in promoting a spirit of mutual cooperation amongst my people at home and overseas." The speech concludes with an expression of deep anxiety at the position of agriculture and continued unemployment. "My Ministers are convinced that unless meaesures for safeguarding and development of the home market are adopted no permanent improvement in the situation can be expected. A Bill to carry into effect certain provisions of the Lausanne settlement will be submitted to Parliament as soon as possible. He earnestly hopes that the Treaty will herald an era of political and commercial prosperity for Turkey and the countries which are renewing friendly relations with her.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT REASSEMBLES ON DECMBER 20.

Parliament will reassemble on December 20th.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN'S FUTURE POLICY.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 15.

The House had been almost empty and listless till the end of question time, both Ministerial and Liberal benches being almost barren. Questions over, however, Peers', Public and Dominions' Galleries became packed and Ministerial benches gradually filled. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald was loudly cheered as he rose to move a vote of censure, complaining of Governments neglect of unemployment and the absence of a policy calculated to restore the influence of the country abroad and re-establish international peace and trade. He condemned Government for leaving millions destitute in order to fight the election on an undisclosed scheme of tariffs. Imperial Preference had been conceived by sections of capitalists in their own interests which were to increase the cost of living and encourage the formation of trusts.

On the eve of the dissolution of Parliament Mr. Baldwin made a statement on the policy which he is submitting to the country in the General Election. It was in reply to the motion of general censure on the Government submitted by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the leader of the Labour Party. The Premier began by dealing with foreign affairs. Referring to the remark made by Mr. Macdonald he said he agreed with him that in foreign affairs, above all affairs infinite patience was the gift most needed. Government all through had desired to obtain a settlement but they had had to remember that they were not going to hurry on the day of peace by creating fresh enmity in Europe. The creation of such discord could only prolong the interval until [illegible] a settlement was reached and therefore it was the [illegible] duty to continue as different Governments had [illegible] to make every effort to effect a settleme[illegible] in concert with the Allies. At the present moment they could not pretend that their efforts had met with success. When they remembered that Mr. Lloyd George with all the resources of his fertile imagination had been unable to obtain a settlement for so long a time, there could be but little cause for surprise that in much less time which his own Government had, they had met with little if any better success.

AMERICA'S NON-CO-OPERATION.

They had had hopes that when communication with America began it might be really productive of solid progress, but here again as so often before during this year, they had found all their efforts brought to nou[illegible] not by their own action nor by the [illegible] of America but by the action of [illegible] of their own Allies. It might be [illegible] ficult to maintain indefinitely a[illegible] work together with the Allies who [illegible] difficult. He had spared no pains [illegible] it be known by our Allies that the [illegible] of this country could not continue indefinitely to maintain the spirit which was necessary for co-operation with the Entente, if the present situation were allowed to continue very much longer.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Premier then proceeded to deal with the question of unemployment. He said everyone must be convinced that owing primarily to the occupation of the Ruhr and the effect which that had had on the economic position of Germany the restoration of Europe had been postponed for years and that, therefore, one had to deal with a situation which to that extent was different from and far worse than the situation was a year ago. Had the markets wherein we used to sell been available, we should not be suffering to-day from unemployment as we were. The contraction of those markets was one of the reasons for our present position. We were indeed in a position of emergency from a number of causes peculiar to our time and new since the war, and which we had never had to meet before. Therefore he was proposing what he believed to be radical measures for dealing with the situation for this period of emergency, knowing well that Parliament, if ever the position should again become normal and the causes disappear which had led to this period of unemployment, would be able to examine the situation anew. Continuing the Premier declared we had to meet in nearly every market in which we sold our goods higher tariffs than we had ever had to face before. The power of bargaining was absolutely an essential instrument. It was a necessary part of the equipment of the modern industrial state and without it for the purposes of bargaining one might as well attempt to fight modern artillery with bows and arrows.

RELEASE FROM BONAR LAW'S PLEDGE.

Mr. Baldwin pointed out the possibility of enormously increased exports from Germany when that country began to trade freely. The most obvious place for those exports to go first was to the freest market they could get. What Government desired, he said, was a release from the pledge given a year ago in order that they might be able to impose duties on manufactures generally for the purpose of revenue and tariff negotiations, together with full power to impose larger duties when the circumstances of particular industries so required. In practice the present Act for the safeguarding of industries could only deal with goods from Germany and there were other countries than Germany who to-day threatened our industry. Government had come to the conclusion that they could not deal with this matter so radically by that Act and that if they wanted to negotiate effectively or to give the Dominions preference or to raise revenue they must make their duties general, even if they were not duties already imposed.

NO TAX ON WHEAT.

The Premier declared that so far as foodstuffs were concerned Government did not propose in any circumstances to tax wheat, flour or meat which includes mutton, not cheese, butter and eggs. Detailed proposals which they would make if their general policy were approved would be open to the fullest consideration and criticism by Parliament so as to make them the most effective instrument for their purpose. Mr. Baldwin added it was quite true that no negotiations with the countries having tariffs had succeeded in establishing free trade but that one could have freer trade by negotiation was a fact. There was always something one could afford to give away in order to get somethig which was going to be of real benefit to one's trade.—B.O.W.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

India, like the Dominions and the re[illegible] of the world except Britai[illegible] proceeded Mr. Baldwin, had adopte[illegible] Protection. It might have been possib[illegible] ten years ago, had they had power, to have initiated preference with India which would have helped for a generation.. Today owing to political circumstances it might be an impossibility but if we had no power to bargain for Preference, we certainly should have no chance of getting it.

AN INSULT TO [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] by Labourites, [illegible] tariff cession [illegible] employment, [illegible] goods to [illegible] try. He [illegible] ing to [illegible] goin[illegible]

THE AKALI TRIAL.

POLICE SUPT'S. EVIDENCE.

S. G. P. C. ACTIVITIES ANALYSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 15.

In the Akali leaders' trial to-day in the court of Mr. P. J. Anderson, Mr. V. W. Smith, O. B. E. Superintendent of Police who was the complainant was examined as a witness. Describing the formation and history of the S. G. P. C., he stated that as a result of the visit of Mr. Gandhi to Amritsar, dissatisfaction among Sikhs at the management of the Golden Temple by a Government nominee came to a head and the local Government had decided to appoint a committee which should devise rules for the purpose. The witness then produced a copy of the "Tribune" dated 18th November 1920 in which a communique on behalf of Government had appeared to that effect. The witness said that the advisory committee did not meet with the approval of the Sikh community which decided to form a separate committee of 17 members, later on known as the Shromoni Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. He said that from the very beginning, certain Sikhs, Kukas, Udais and Nirmalas were opposed to it and when the committee adopted non-co-operation, several men began to fall out from its ranks.

S. G. P. C. CONSTITUTION.

He then described the constitution of the S. G. P. C. It consisted of 300 members, 240 elected and 60 nominated. The witness next referred to the formation of the Akali Dal which was a body with its headquarters at Amritsar and which was subordinate to the S G P. .C. He said that it directed and controlled the movements of Akali Jathas organised for the purpose of Gurudwara reform and that, according to the new organisation scheme, tehsil, thana and zail jathas were organised whose jathedars or commanding officers were known as tehsildars, thanedars and zaildars respectively and that these jathas carried long swords, chavis, safajangs and lathis. They moved in military formation, carried flags and were directed by bugle calls. Long kirpans, the witness asserted, became more noticeable in times of great excitement. The S. G. P. C. insistently supported the wearing of long kirpans and was in fact negotiating for the manufacture of long Kirpans with one of the Aligarh firms and one of these consignments had been objected to by the S. G. P. C. as it contained shorter Kirpans. Proceeding, the witness observed that the decisions of the S. G. P. C. and the Shromoni Akali Dal were examined by its Working Committee and were subsequently ratified by the general committee.

PANCHAYETS.

Referring to village panchayets, the complainant stated that they had taken upon themselves to decide criminal and civil cases in which the consent of the parties was not necessarily obtained. These panchayets were organised by the S. G. P. C. as a result of the non-cooperation movement. The S. G. P. C. had also started publicity and issued so-called communiques giving the S. G. P. C.'s version of events and also criticising the action of Government. They had also a missionary society which employed a staff of paid lecturers who were chiefly used to create disaffection towards Government and stir up the Sikh masses. On numerous occasions, the Jathas had refused to obey any competent authority and they alleged that their sole authority was the S. G. P. C. These jathas had effected forcible seizure of certain shrines. They always went in numbers to overawe those holding possession. The witness referred to the first seizure which was at Nankana where a jatha had gone armed and had been massacred. He further stated in March about a dozen seizures took place in Lahore district.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

FRESH SANCTION PRODUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 16.

At to-day's hearing of the Akali Conspiracy Trial of Sardar Whatabsingh and other office-bearers and members of the Shromani Gurdwara Committee, a fresh Government sanction from the local Government was produced, and filed in the Court, empowering Mr. Smith to file a complaint under sections 121 A, 124 A, and 120 B. I. P. C. and sections 17 (1) and 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Court intimated to the accused that it took them into custody under those sections as well.

The complainant, Mr. Smith, Superintendent, C. I. D., then commenced his statement on oath. An objection was taken to his giving evidence from the complaint or to putting in paragraph after paragraph without oral examination by the Crown Counsel. After listening to argumtnts, the Court upheld the objection. Witness was then examined by Mr. Petman, Counsel [illegible] amination had not [illegible] the day.

complaint under sections 120 B 121 A and 124 A I. P. C. and 17 (1) and 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act against 49 accused including Sardar B. Mehtabsingh and others. A separate sanction with a certificate from the Agent to the Governor-General of India for States was put in for Vasdeosingh, Storekeeper of the S. G. P. C. The complainant stated on oath that he had been authorised by the Government to put in a complaint against the accused who had entered into conspiracy, the objects of which were set forth in para 189 of the complaint and he said that he would produce evidence at the request of the prosecution counsel. The Court took the accused under custody and Mr. Petman, Crown Council said that previous proceedings would stand as they were as they would be merged in the present complaint. Warrants for three accused absconding were again issued up to 19th inst. and the prosecution counsel wanted no proceedings under section 512 C. P. C. The complainant who was put into the witness box stated that the head quarters of the S. G. P. C. were at Amritsar. He gave the respective positions of each accused in the S. G. P. C. or any other connection they had with that body. At 1 p. m. the Court rose for lunch.

POLLING AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

Polling for the Assembly election for the Sind Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan constituencies took place yesterday. In Karachi city alone ninety per cent of the total Mahomedan voters recorded their votes all for Mr. Bhurgri while his opponent, a non-English knowing Pir hitherto unknown in public life, is reported to have secured only two votes from Karachi. Polling in other parts of Sindh is also reported to be satisfactory for Mr. Bhurgri and his return is assured.

In the non-Mahomedan constituency, over forty per sent of the total votes were recorded here; nearly eighty per cent of which are said to be for Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Independent candidate and sitting member as against the Swaraj Party candidate. Reports from other districts show that not only Mr. Harchandrai's return is assured but that the Swaraj Party candidate will sustain a heavy defeat by a majority of 4 to 1. This will be due to the fact that the Swaraj Party's step in nominating a comparatively unknown man as their candidate as against Mr. Harchandrai with his long record of public service and a nationalist policy and programme did not meet the approval of many Swarajists who actively supported Mr. Harchandrai's candidature. Scrutiny of votes will take place on Tuesday next.

INDIAN OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

PUNJAB GUVERNOR'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMBALA, Nov. 15.

At a darbar held this evening, Sir Edward Maclagan received and replied jointly to three addresses from public bodies. Addressing the members of the Ambala Indian Officers' Association, His Excellency recognised the popularity of the Association which had attracted ninety per cent of retired military officers of the district to its fold and asked for their active assistance in the investigation of pension claims which was now in progress. The recent change in the constitution, His Excellency hoped, would bring about increased interest on the part of the Government in the Association and on their own part bring increased efficiency in the discharge of their duties, but he could not promise to recommend an increase in the number of nominated seats in the Council to represent their interests, because entry bye-election was always open and in the last council they had more than one Indian officer among the elected members. The total of retired, demobilised and discharged soldiers employed in civil departments up to the end of June last was 4,716 and their claims for larger number of appointments would be kept in view for the future.

His Excellency congratulated the members of the District Board on the successful imposition of the profession tax, but until they could raise the local rate to the level adopted in other districts there was no hope, he said, of increase in Government grants. He expressed satisfaction that they had been able to avoid the communal difficulties which some other districts had encountered.

The Governor presented a number of titles and decorations at the Durbar which was largely attended. Earlier, the Governor inspected the new experimental water works at Handesra and Sarangpur. In the evening the Governor gave a dinner party at Circuit House.

VISHWABHARATI UNIVERSITY.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LIMBDI, Nov. 16.

Further Kathiawar donations to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's Vishwabharati University are Rs. 15,000 by Thakoresaheb Shree Daulatsingji of Limbdi, K. C. I. E. and Rs. 5,000 by Thakoresaheb Shree Jorawarsinghji of Wadhwan. The poet is accompanied among others by the well-known scholar and collector of Sanskrit MS. Mr. R. A. Sastri. All subscriptions are gathered at the end of the meetings which the poet [illegible]sses in different towns, and they are [illegible] over by Mr. Shastri to the Vishwa-[illegible] University Library Endowment Fund.

[illegible]VERSITY SEAT.

[illegible] RESULT POSTPONED

[illegible]n-arrival of ballot boxes [illegible]ning the voting papers [illegible]sity seat, the counting of [illegible]ed indefinitely.

ANDHRA NOTES.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

COCONADA, Nov. 12.

Preparations for holding the next Congress at Coconada have been commenced and the work is progressing apace. The skeletons for the delegates camps and the Pandal have been got ready and the contract for covering the Pandal with a khaddar tent have been given to Mr. Mukerjea of Calcutta. Up-to-date I learn that Rs. 50,000 has been collected from members of the Reception Committee and influential Congress workers are still engaged in the collection of funds. At a meeting of the Reception Committee held at Cocanada on the 11th instant it was resolved to close the list of R.. C. Members on the 30th November. At the same meeting it was resolved to entitle Andhras living which ever part of the country and others living in the border districts of Andhra-desa to become members of the Reception Committee. About 1200 volunteers have been enrolled and the Captains of the different units are now assembled in Cocanada to receive training and help in the arrangements. Congress workers seem to be carrying on their work with much enthusiasm and mutual good-will. It is resolved that the Subjects Committee do meet on the 23rd December and continue its sittings on the 24th and 25th and that the Congress commence on the 26th December at 1-30 p.m.

KHADDAR WORK

The loan of Rs. 50,000 granted by the Bajaj Board to the provincial Khaddar Board has rendered a timely help to the khaddar work in our province. In most of the khadi producing centres there has been prevailing for the last six months a slump in the market. I hear from important producers that the last month has seen a welcome change in the situation. Most of the money at the disposal of the Andhra Khaddar Board has been given as a loan to the district boards and the Board has passed a resolution requesting the All India Board to sanction a fresh loan of Rs. 90,000.

ELECTIONS TO THE A. I. C. C.

Elections to the new All India Congress Committee from Andhra were held in Cocanada and Messrs. T. Prakasam, Pattabhi Sitaramiah, Kodan Venkatappiah, B. Subrahmanyam, B. Sambarmurti, G. Hari Sarvottamarao, A. Kaleswwrarao and seventeen others including two ladies and one panchama, one Indian Christian and three Mohammadans were elected members of the All India Congress Committee.

PUNDIT SUNDERLAL.

Pundit Sunderlalji of Jubbulpore was on a short tour in Andhra. He arrived at Rajamundry on the 11th instant and proceeded from there in motor to Cocanada. He held a private conference with a few of the leading workers at Cocanada and Rajamundry. He addressed a huge meeting at Cocanada when he emphasised the importance of the Flag Struggle and the victory won by the people. He made an eloquent appeal to the audience to keep Mahatmaji's principles and programme inviolate.

Official and [illegible]

Her Excellency the Countess of Lytton, Lady Hermione and Lady Davina Bulwar-Lytton, Lady Phyllis Clive, Miss Lafone, Lady Lowther and Captain G. L. Cazalet arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Friday.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lytton accompanied by Lady Hermione and Lady Davina Bulwar-Lytton, Lady Phyllis Clive, Miss Lafone, Major E. H. V. Hodge, Surgeon, and Captain G. B. Fyldes, Aide-de-Camp, have left Government House, Bombay, on Friday.

Sir Edward Maclagan was present on Thursday morning at Ambala at a ceremony of trooping the colours by the second battalion, Essex Regiment. His Excellency subsequently presided at the prize-giving ceremony of Banarsi Pas College and High School and paid a tribute to the founder for his public spirit and love of humanity.

Mr. Ambicaprasad Sinha and Mian Asajaddullah, sitting members from Patna, have been returned to the Legislative Assembly.

Rao Bahadur V. Masilamani Pillay, Official Receiver of the Madras High Court, has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Madras High Court, in the place of Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter who has been appointed a member of the Indian Bar Committee.

Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, liberal, has been elected for the Legislative Assembly by the Godavari *cum* Krishna constituency.

Mr. W. L. Carey of Messrs. Bird and Co. was declared duly elected to the Bengal Legislative Council from the Indian Mining Association constituency.

His Excellency Sir William Marris left Government House, Patna, on the 15th, for Allahabad.

Lieut.-General Sir A. R. Montagu Stuart Wortley succeeds Lieut.-General Sir George Macnunn as Quartermaster-General in India when the latter vacates the appointment in February next.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief leaves Delhi on tour in the United Provinces on the 17th, returning to Delhi on December 3rd.

Mr. Bhupati Raju Venkatapathi Raju has been re-elected to the Legislative Assembly by Ganjam-Vizagapatam constituency.—A. P.

Ex-Amir Sardar Mohd. Yakub Khan died at Dehra Dun on Thursday morning.—A.P.

Sir Alfred and lady Mond have cancelled their tour in India on account of the political situation in England.—A.P.

An Amritsar message of the 15th instant says.—Munshi Khudabux (60) was the victim of a gun shot at the hands of one Seth Inayatullaha (40) at Katra Mahansingh. It is understood that both these persons were not on good terms for some time past, but the immediate cause of the Culprits wrath is unknown. He was attempting to fire at his son as well when the barrel was seized and turned. The local police has arrested him.—A.P.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

(Continued from page 9.)

ject. If only they were united nobody would be able to oppose them and withstand their might. If Moslems wanted to succeed they must unite with the Hindus and fight a common fight. Hindus also should do the same thing; they must not quarrel over small things as they were doing in the Northern India. If only they could unite together, he was sure they could free their Jazirat-ul-Arab from the thraldom of foreigners. He asked them to follow the lead of the Ali Brothers and fight their battle to a successful finish.

Mr. Kumar Ahmed supported.

After some others had spoken the resolution was adopted.

AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The Jazirat-ul-Arab Day was celebrated here according to the directions of the Khilafat Committee. After the usual *Jumma* prayers, special prayers were offered in all the mosques of Calcutta for the freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab from non-Moslem control. The gatherings in the different mosques were huge in number.

After the special prayer the following resolution was moved from pulpit of every mosque and adopted unanimously:—"This congregation declares that it is the united resolve of all Mussalmans that the Jazirat-ul-Arab should remain completely free from every kind of non-Moslem control and it further resolves that unless and until the Jazirat-ul-Arab is completely freed from non-Moslem control, the Mussalmans will continue the struggle and use every possible means to gain such freedom."

Collections of money were made in the form of selling photos of the Holy Places for 8 annas each. The biggest gathering was to be seen in the Nakhoda Mosque where the above resolution was moved by Maulana Shaique Ahmed Osmani, Editor of "Asradjadid." To-morrow a meeting will be held in the Halliday Park to celebrate the Jazira-ul-Arab week.

AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 16.

The Jazirat-ul-Arab Day was observed in Delhi with great enthusiasm. Prayers were offered by some 15,000 Moslems in the Juma Mosque for the freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab after the Juma prayers. Moulana Waziaruddin in a short but stirring speech explained that the whole Moslem world would be praying at that time and that prayers would be offered in the Holy Shrines of Mecca and Medina and expressed the devout hope that miracles might be wrought by prayers hitherto not accomplished by speeches. Before the prayers volunteers made collections, the amount of which exceeded all hopes. After this Moulana Syed Hameed Sahib, Imam, Juma Mosque, lead the prayers for Jazirat-ul-Arab. A big mass meeting has been arranged this evening.

AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Then Jazirat-ul-Arab Day was duly observed here by the Mahomedans. Special prayers were offered and a meeting was held in the Triplicane Mosque.

FREEDOM OF JAZIRUT-UL-ARAB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—Permit me, as a member of the Hindu Community, to express deep sympathy with the cause of the Mussalman for the freedom of Jaziral-ul-Arab. Maulana Mahomed Kifaitule views it as purely an Islamic question. It may be so from the religious standpoints. But from the political standpoint it is the cause of all aspirants after Freedom. The heart of India goes not in sympathy with all fighters for Freedom. The Indian cannot fight for his freedom and at the same time keep silent over the subjection of the International centre of the most dynamic Religion of the World. No Aliens have a right to dominate over a people and least of all the Christian Nations with all their atrocious tradition behind them.

If I could get a hearing, I would ask my Hindu brethren unhesitatingly to join the Mussalman in this struggle. It is a spiritual appeal for the achievement of a beautiful ideal—the ideal of freedom—freedom, the inalienable right of every people.—Yours, etc.

T. VISHVANATH.

Girgaum, Nov. 16.

LIQUIDATION OF STANDARD BANK OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

At the adjourned hearing of the matter regarding liquidation of the Standard Bank of India before Mr. Justice Motisagar to-day in the High Court, question of compulsory liquidation versus liquidation under supervision of court was discussed. A number of creditors through their counsel pressed for a compulsory winding up order alleging fraud and other malpractices by Kishen Singh, ex-Managing Director, who according to the voluntary liquidator is indebted to the Bank to the extent of more than two lakhs. Another set of creditors favoured supervision order and wanted to retain the services of the voluntary liquidator. Some contributories and voluntary liquidator also appeared by counsel. Further hearing was adjourned to Monday.

The Governor of Madras has authorised Mr. F. Noyce I.C.S. Additional Secretary to the Government (Elections) to receive the election petitions under the Madras Electoral Rules.

The Government of Madras in the ministry of Development has prescribed that Government Mycologist and government entomologist at Agricultural College, Coimbatore, shall undertake examination and certification of all plant consignment intended for export from the ports in Madras Presidency.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

(Continued from previous page.)

their tails. Why preferential tariff for preserved crayfish and one for preserved lamb from New Zealand and preserved mutton from Australia? He suggested the policy was an insult to the Empire. Mr. Baldwin would do indelible harm in provoking such conflict when negotiations were proceeding on which the peace of Europe depended.

There were boisterous scenes towards the close of the debate and Sir Philip Lloyd Greame, who wound up, on behalf of Government, met with a storm of derisive interjections. Cheers and counter cheers were given. Closure was finally carried by 292 votes to 192 and the motion was rejected by 285 to 190 votes amid loud ministerial cheers.—Reuter.

MR. ASQUITH ON LIBERAL RE-UNION

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Asquith opening the Liberal campaign in London was given an ovation by the crowd at the Queen's Hall. Mr. Lloyd George was unable to attend but Ex-Minister Fisher and many National Liberals were present. Lord Grey presided over the meeting and Mr. Asquith said the Tory rank and file were discomfited at the Government's unfair and unprecedented action, while the Liberals in the twinkling of an eye had closed their ranks.—Reuter.

FISSION IN CONSERVATIVE CAMP.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The failure of Mr. Baldwin's negotiations with Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Austen Chamberlain are explained in the text of subsequent correspondence. Mr. Chamberlain writing to Mr. Baldwin infers from the time which has elapsed that his and Lord Birkenhead's inclusion in the Government are unwelcome to some of Mr. Baldwin's supporters and concludes by intimating their assistance must therefore be confined to platform support as originally contemplated. Mr. Baldwin replied regretting supernumerary Cabinet appointments on the eve of the election would have been open to obvious objections. The only alternative would have been to replace too existing colleagues which was unthinkable.

Mr. Baldwin's letter to Lord Birkenhead exprsses confidence that he will still give the Party full support at the election and particularly help Earl Derby to keep the flag flying in Lancashire. He adds what is impossible now may be more easily accomplished later when he hopes to achieve a complete union of the party.

Lord Birkenhead replied profoundly regretting that common desire to wipe out the memory of past differences was defeated by forces which neither could control.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Ahmedabad, Nov. 16.

Mr. Vallabhai Patel explained before a large public meting last night the programme prepared by the City Congress Committee for contesting the forthcoming Municipal election in Ahmedabad. The programme include, among other things continuance of the fight for freeing primary education from the control of Government, removal of unjust interference of Government from the municipal administration, opposition to the present practice of presenting addresses to the Viceroys and Governors, arranging a fitting reception of national leaders, opposition to the rules for the conduct of municipal business in a foreign language, supporting the campaign of Khaddar and Swadeshi, setting aside the City Wall Town Planning Scheme and stopping the practice employing Government servants in Municipal Service.

Asked if he would favour the boycott of the Empire goods Mr. Vallabhai Patel said that it was a disputed question and that the Committee appointed by the Special Congress had not submitted its report on it, and so it was excluded from the programme.

BIJAPUR MUNICIPALITY.

VOTES ADDRESSES TO LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 16.

The Bijapur Municipality, in its general meting to-day, voted addresses to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, an address to Maulana Mahomed Ali had already been voted last August.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and Mr. Bajaj will arrive at Bijapur on 18th instant.

SIND AND BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD (Sind), Nov. 16.

Some of the principal provincial workers of Sindh addressed a public meeting at Sukkur on the occasion of the meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee Swami Krishnanand said that a year had been wasted over the Council controversy. He made a passionate appeal to the people to boycott British goods so as to touch the pockets of the nation of shopkeepers Several speakers then addressed the gathering and spoke on the need of Hindu-Muslim unity, and boycott of British goods.

A Saharanpur message of Friday's date says Sultan, the head of the Bhatu gang of dacoits for whose arrest a special police force under Superintendent Young has been hard at work for about 18 months, has just been killed with his lieutenant Peetambar and two other comrades.—(A. P.)

THE ALI BROTHERS.

ARRIVING IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Ali Brothers with Bi Amma will arrive Bombay to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m., by the Punjab Mail. All Congressmen and Khilafat Workers and other friends and admirers of the Brothers are requested to be present at the Victoria Terminus Station by 4-45 p.m., so as to give a rousing reception to "the Big Brother" who is arriving in Bombay for the first time after his release.

To prevent the sort of confusion that occurred at the time of Maulana Mahomed Alis' arrival, the public are requested to observe the following directions:—

(1) On the arrival of the train, the President and Vice-Presidenet, and Secretaries, respectively of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the City Khilafat Committee will board the carriage and welcome the Maulana, after which he will be conducted to platform No. 6.

(2) The public will kindly range themselves on platform No. 6 and if necessary on platform No. 5 also. A reception will be held on No. 6 platform after which the Maulana will be conducted to his car and taken in a procession through the city.

The public are particularly requested to co-operate with the organisers of the reception by observivng orderliness and forbearance, and the undersigned beg to assure them that every endeavour will be made to let the public have darshan of the "Big Brother."

AHMED HAJI SIDIK KHATRI.
Hon. General Secretary.
City Khilafat Committee.
L. R. TAIRSEE.
OSMAN SOBANI.
Hon. Secretaries, B. P. C.C.

The Hon. Secretary, City Khilafat Committee, writes:—

The procession will begin from Bort Bunder and will end at the office of the Central Khilafat Committee. The following will be the route:—Hornby Road, Abdur Rahman Street, Juma Masjit, corner of Bhuleshwar, Pydowni, Bhindi Bazar, Sandhurst Road East.

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Maulana Shaukat Ali together with his mother and brother will visit the Khilafat Press at Jacob Circle (opp. Simplex Mills) at 12 a.m. (S. T.) On the same day after Maghrib prayers at 6 o'clock (p. m.) the Maulana together with his mother and brother will be taken in procession to another public meeting at Chhota Kabristan. The procession will pass through the following route:—Sandhurst Road East, Parel Road, Corner of J. J. Hospital, Granet Road, Corner of Two Tanks, Duncan Road, Khara Parsi, Ripon Road (Madanpura), Front of the office of the Madanpura Khilafat Committee Kamati Pura.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

All the Volunteer Corps in the City of Bombay, are requested to be present at the Victoria Terminus Station at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday).

"HOW HE SHOULD BE RECEIVED".

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE TO BOMBAY

Maulana Shaukat Ali wires from Delhi under date November 15th:—Hope to be in Bombay on Saturday afternoon and am looking forward to meet old friends and coworkers. Even on slightest provocation friends offer flower garlands or *Turras* costing sometimes substantial sums. I remember well that our great chief had once warned friends not to waste money on these, but it was disregarded. When there is serious work for us all, I humbly request that these garlands and *Turras* be dispensed with and their cost in cash be woven into garlands *Tiarras* or *Turras* be offered instead. In my case I know of numerous friends would like giving garlands. May I mention that it would do my heart good to see these strings with little *Khaddar* purses attached to them. Gold, silver, nickel and even copper would be welcome. Needless to say I would not say 'no' to a cheque or a crisp note. The heavier the purse the more acceptable will it be. These welcome offerings will be divided equally between Tilak Swaraj and Khilafat funds. I am shameless enough on this account that no friends will face me without such a garland. I hope Bombay Muslims will respond nobly to the Jazirat-ul-Arab Day. Nothing will be more cheering to a thoroughly tired wanderer.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTY SANDS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on the Chowpatty sands on Sunday the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. when Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali will speak. The meeting is to be held at such an early hour as the Maulanas will have other pressing engagements the same evening. The public are requested to muster strong punctually at the meeting.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request all the volunteers of the several Volunteer Corps of the city to be present at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Chowpati to-morrow (Sunday) to welcome Maulana Shaukat Ali.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

LIFE-SPIRIT OF SWARAJ.

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Maulana Mahomed Abdul Latif Sahib Farookhi, Editor, "Azad Hind", Madras, at the North Arcot District Khilafat Conference, which was held at Vellore:—

In reality the victory of Turkey is the success of justice and the failure of tyranny and despotism. In the words of Moulana Abul Qulam Azad if any one outside Turkey is to be congratulated on this victory, it is that great personality of India who is a victim of solitude in a narrow dark cell in Yeravada Jail and enduring the pangs of separation from the brethren of his native country. Mahatma Gandhi raised his thunder-like voice in defence of Turkey at a time when even in Turkey the national feeling had not reached its zenith. The Mahatma's penetrating and discerning eye discovered the truth of the problem of Turkey and he proclaimed before all the Indians that that was not a matter affecting the Muslims only but was a national demand of the whole country.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

Swaraj is for the Muslims of India, the soul of Khilafat and Hindu-Muslim unity is the life-spirit of Swaraj. No class of political opinion denies this truth that the salvation of the mother country depends on the unity of action of the parties holding different religions and among these are two great nations viz., the Hindus and the Muslims; therefore unless there is union between these two the thought of attaining Swaraj is futile and the aspirations for the freedom of India are useless. The enlightened and far-sighted person who first awakened the Indian Muslims was the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Although Sir Syed opposed the Congress bitterly and keeping in view the situation at the time left no stone unturned to keep the Musalmans aloof from it, yet he never tried to depreciate the necessity and importance of Hindu-Muslim Unity but on the other hand he was anxious on all occasions to forward and establish it. In one of his speeches he said "India is like a bride whose beautiful and attractive eyes are the Hindus and the Musalmans. If there is disunion among the two the beloved bride will become squint-eyed; if one destroys the other she will become one-eyed."

Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers strained every nerve only to gain this object (Hindu-Muslim Unity) and all leaders of the Nation are even at this time uneasy for this."

CAUSE OF DISUNION.

The decision at Bardoli bowed down our courage and spirit; the Civil Disobedience Committee ended what had remained of enthusiasm, and the session of the Gaya Congress gave a final blow to the National feeling of the massess and put the seal of ratification on the document of the misfortune of India. This session sowed the seed of destructive disunion and was the cause of all discord. The question of Council entry, which was the most essential problem of the proceedings of the Session, threw an apple of discord among Congressmen; and the mutual wrestling between Srijut C. Rajagopalachariar and Deshbandhu Das for the dictatorship of India made their disciples forget for some time that India had to encounter the powerful strength of the Government. Deshbandhu Das even after observing the powerlessness of the Reformed Councils and experiencing the power of certification of the authorities obstinately insisted on the entry into the Councils. This obstinacy and opposition produced this result that the masses lost confidence in the present national movement, their concentration flew away, their thoughts became distracted and their attention was diverted in another direction, and not choosing to remain idle became inclined to do something or other to give vent to their passions which is a characteristic of human nature. The Hindu-Muslim riots at Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Agra and other places in the Punjab are the evil fruits of this state of affairs. In this connection a historical event comes to my mind. Hazarat Ali (the Fourth Caliph and son-in-law of the Prophet) and Muavia-bin-Abu Sufiyan were at war with one another. The Roman Emperor, who was observing this internal strife very minutely, thought it a good opportunity for him and wanted to attack the Muslim Conquests. Hazarat Muavia, in spite of the dissensions between him and Hazarat Ali, wrote a letter to the Emperor to this effect: "If you attack any part of Muslim teerritory be sure of this that the first man who will come to oppose you with an army on behalf of Ali will be myself."

Behold! Mutual strife and contention did not in any way interfere with the national unity. Unless we acquire this broad-mindedness we can never succeed in our aim and the want of this had made our activity so temperate that if the true guidance of the leader of the nation Maulana Mahomed Ali had not opportunely given the lead at the Special Congress to the sons of the native soil who had been led astray, this movement would certainly have responded to the call of the Angel of Death.

MEN AND WOMEN TOO,

should remember that daily regularity is of the first importance if they wish to keep fresh and well, and free from intestinal troubles, during the hot weather.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, liverishness, bilious attacks, sick headache, purify the breath, clear the skin.

Of dealers everywhere, 14 annas the vial, Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay wholesalers: Nirotam, Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakar, Vishram Ramji & Co., etc.

PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

MORAL VALUE OF SUFFERING.

MR. R. R. DIVAKAR'S STATEMENT.

The following is Mr. R. R. Divakar' statement before the First Class Magistrate, Dharwar:—

During the last two years and a quarter I have been prosecuted four times. With what varied fortune this has been done is well known I take this prosecution in the same spirit as I took the last three and wish to take up an attitude of absolute silence as regards the facts of the case as it would not help any body to detail them here. Moreover such facts are too personal and temporary. But I think I shall not be doing my duty if I do not express myself as regards other higher issues involved in cases of this type. So I offer some observations.

My remarks below do not apply to any of the persons concerned in this case against me. I state only what I feel about the vicious system that prevails. I wish to deal with fundamentals and wish not to touch personalities. I have every regard for all persons as persons even though they be administering the law against me. I am not ready to pitch their motives lower than a genuine desire to discharge honestly the legal duties that devolve upon them in virtue of the offices they hold and wish to continue to hold. Perhaps I would have thought long before taking an office under the present Government but would have acted pretty nearly as the officers do. So I cannot say much against them.

ANOMALY.

The first anomaly that arrests attention in the present case is that I have been accused of printing a seditious pamphlet whereof the publisher is another. Generally speaking he too ought to have stood his trial with the alleged printer since the publication of seditious matter has been always held to be a greater offence than the mere printing of it. Printers have often escaped wholly or only with one-fourth or one-sixth of the sentence meted out to publishers and writers. Still I presume the alleged publisher has not been proceeded against in so far as he is not with the alleged printer in the dock. The authorities want us to believe that an offence is an offence when it is committed by one person and not an offence when it is committed by another even in a graver form. It is plain that the Government wanted to punish the alleged printer. It is obvious that it is persons on whom the Government has fixed its eyes and not on offences. I do not, however grudge the Government its tendency to pay particular attention to certain persons. But that leads to very ridiculous results as in the first two cases against me. Absolutely undefended as I stood, after a weary trial of three months I had to be acquitted of such heinous crimes as arson, dacoity, attempt to murder, etc., with which the prosecution had the audacity to charge me. Next I was dragged in as a writer of a seditious article and after the whole process of getting sanction filing a complaint, arrest and formal trial it was found to the utter discomfiture of the prosecution that there was not an iota of evidence of my authorship and the case had to bbe withdrawn.

SEDITION CASES

Sedition is an offence by a citizen against the State. The Government is the aggrieved party in this case. Who is the proper person to decide whether the citizen has committed the offence or not? It would be wrong either for the citizen or for the State to decide such a case. Neither the offender nor the aggrieved party can be a good judge. But what actually happens in India is that the State decides such cases through its servants—thus fundamentally trampling under foot the primal or elementary concept of justice. That the judge should be a neutral is axiomatic in all judicial matters. In sedition cases the State is the direct complainant (as opposed to indirect complainant in certain cases of offences against person and property) and if a servant or deputy of Government uncontrolled by jury, etc., delivers judgment in those cases I might clearly say that the complainant himself is to judge and therefore such a decision can neither pretend to be justice nor judgment according to the standards of any civilized country. Especially is the case when a foreign power rules the land.

Let me add one more circumstance to the already existing anomaly. Sedition cases are usually triable by Sessions Judges. Now a Sessions Judge may be said to be at least a little independent of the executive in so far as he is there to deal out justice only and is unconnected with the Executive Departments. But even that colour of independence has been done away with in this case where Magistrates have been specially empowered to deal with sedition cases. The transferring of such power may be justified if there are too many sedition cases for the Judge to dispose of or when it is necessary to dispose of such cases quite speedily. Both these grounds were absent when the transferrence took place and are absent when the transferrence took place and are absent since then. And still the transference continues. The only inference therefore is that the Government has deliberately wrested the usual functions from an independent judiciary and transferred them to the executive. Such a transference is worse still in cases of sedition since the executive of the State itself is one of the direct parties.

The logical consequence of this string of anomalies is obvious. A citizen is alleged to have committed sedition. The District Magistrate recommends his case for sanction; The Local Government grants the sanction; the Police file a complaint; the Magistrate issues a warrant; gets the man arrested; sits in judgment; and straight way the accused is adjudged to have committed sedition. The opinion of the single Magistrate is sufficient to condemn the accused and such Magistrate is the servant of the Government to boot, against which the accused is alleged to have created disaffection. Even if the accused says that he has not created disaffection to whom is he to prove it and whom is he to convince? His own opponent who sits in judgment on him! In such a system of administration of justice the accused will be punished not because he may be guilty but because the Government which differs from him has force at command to carry out its will. The only impartial method of judging sedition cases or cases of offences against state would be by a mixed tribunal of the judiciary and the citizens. But I need not elaborate here that point.

SEDITION.

I am one who would plead guilty generally to the charge of sedition. I would not be able to say definitely as to whether I have done so by a particular act. That would depend upon my intention and the effort I have made in doing that particular act at that particular time. When after repeated thinking one comes to the conclusion that the present system of Government is harmful to the country as a whole there are only three courses open, one is to submit completely to whatever is being done by the Government. The second course is that of open or secret rebellion involving violence and blood-shed. The third course is to prepare the country for a peaceful non-violent civil resistance. The first course is impossible for any self-respecting Indian. The second is impossible for me as it involves violence which the Congress creed has summorily kept out and to which I have subscribed. The third remains the only course for peaceful Political emancipation. If the first is the path of cowards and sycophants and the second is for madmen, the third is the best for all sane reasonable human beings. And what is sedition but this third course! A number of great people in the land and the greatest among them are disafffectionists to-day because they are convinced that the Government is not responsive to the will of the Nation. If it does come about that the Government does respond then there can be no scope for disaffection. The real remedy to remove sedition is not the punishment of disaffectionists but the removal of circumstances that make their mission a menace to the State. So long as that does not happen it is but within the right, nay it is the duty of each honest citizen to try to educate the people as to the real nature of Government and prepare them for civil revolution in order to bring the Government to its senses. It is but part of their creed to suffer for the honest opinions they hold as that is the only way they can follow since they are pledged to Non-violence and are struggling with the Government physically powerful.

PUNISHMENT.

At any rate, it is a brutal remnant of our barbarous past to punish by physical pain all those who differ from in opinion. No Government has as yet been successful in suppressing honest opinion by force. But Government whose lot it has been to be tyrannical are not in the habit of learning anything from history. Blind with power they do not see the spirit. They see the body, seize it and hurl it where they will. In the very frenzy with which they act, is their weakness But it is pity that even a civilized Government should treat people who suffer for their honest opinions like common felons. Perhaps the Government still thinks that the minds of such people can be changed by such humiliation or that fresh men will not be forth-coming. In that case it would do well to see how many converts have been secured by the Government and then proceed. To the sufferer however all suffering comes as he treads the path of evolution. If he proves too weak for suffering it is clear that he is unfit for taking up the path. Suffering comes either as a retribution of sin or as an exercise to make one stronger by that experience. If it is the former he repents and is purified and is thus a gainer. If it is the latter, the suffering braces him and he marches onwards with a fresh start. All suffering affects the body and not the soul which only sucks experience and strength out of it. Suffering and Sacrifice are but those usual processes going on in Nature by which the Lord achieves His ends. For Him it is all sports and joy and to every soul that merely touches but the fringe of the Divine it is welcome as His own gift.

A SUMPTUARY ORDER.

NO ROOM FOR GLUTTONY IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Berlin.—Von Seekt has issued a decree authorising the military to confiscate dance halls, bars and similar establishments catering purely for the luxurious and convert them into kitchens etcetera for the relief of the suffering populace. He adds "there is no room in Germany to-day for guzzling, gluttony and costly extravagances."—Reuter.

BETTING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Betting Committee set up in April sat three hours and gave a majority decision that the betting tax was practicable but in view of the Dissolution it abandoned consideration of the chairman's report in favour of two and a half per cent. duty to be collected by means of stamps and establishment of ready money betting offices.—Reuter.

INDIAN STEEL INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your leading article of yesterday you have rightly exposed the Government of India and the Government of Bombay for their having agreed to open and attend respectively through their representatives, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which are engaged on a campaign of defeating the Indian steel industry's claim for protection. Does this mean that Government have already made up their mind as to their attitude towards the Indian steel industry? I am also anxious to know why the Associated Chambers of Commerce should devote so much energy and time, specially to the Indian steel industry, when there are also other industries demanding protection on a large scale?—Yours, etc.

PUZZLED.

Matunga, Nov. 15.

IMMIGRATION TO KENYA.

DRAFT OF ORDINANCE.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

There were two-hundred and thirty-six questions on the paper when the House of Commons opened to-day, but the Speaker disallowed most of them, notably the Labour demand for the removal of sugar duty on the ground that the question only raised debating points.

Replying to questions, Major Ormsby-Gore said that the draft of the Immigration Ordinance had been prepared by the Kenya Government and was about to be published for information and comment. Copies would be sent to the Government of India immediately. Thus there would be full opportunity for consideration before the enactment of the Ordinance.—Reuter.

TATA POWER CO.

Mr. Chamberlain replying to question said there would be a Government representative on the Board of the Tata Power Company but he was not yet able to give the name. A guarantee of £1,000,000 sterling had been granted to the Company under the Trade Facilities Act in connection with certain construction work in India and it was estimated that at least £900,000 sterling thereof would be spent in Britain including freight insurance in respect of transport to India, also interest on loan during the constructional period.—Reuter.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

In answer to questions Mr. Neville Chamberlain said the proposal for the acquisition of Government holding in the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., had been under consideration for some time. No decision had yet been reached. No step was contemplated by Government which would jeopardise the supply of oil fuel to the navy and the mercantile marine. The Chancellor was unable in the present circumstances to give an assurance that no change would be made before Parliament had an opportunity of considering the matter.

FRENCH DEBT TO BRITAIN.

Replying to many questions Mr. Chamberlain said the French debt to Britain was now six hundred and twelve millions sterling. The French Chamber had voted a total of eight hundred millions francs for war material to Poland, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia. He said it had been stated France's repayment of her debt to Britain would depend on the receipt of German reparations but it was a matter of opinion whether that was tantamount to partial repudiation of her debt.

In the House of Commons in answer to questions, Mr. McNeill said Government had invited the Governments of the Dominions to concur in the extension of the validity of British passports to five years.—Reuter.

FRENCH PROPAGANDA.

PROVISION FOR CIRCULATING FRENCH NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Paris.—The Government has submitted to Parliament a Bill providing for an additional expenditure of six million francs annually for the "circulation of French information abroad". The preamble of the Bill reviews the alleged unfavourable position of France compared with other countries as regards the distribution of news in the foreign press and emphasises the propaganda value of effective daily news services. The Bill provides the money voted shall be handled similarly to secret service funds and not be subject to public justification of expenditure.—Reuter.

SIR LESLIE WILSON ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Sir Leslie Wilson was entertained at dinner in the Commons last night by the members of all the Parties in recognition of his services as Whip. Mr. Baldwin presided and was supported by Messrs. Asquith,, T. P. O'Connor, Ramsay Macdonald and Neville Chamberlain.

FAITH IN VIRGIN BIRTH

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Dallas.—The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church has voted strongly in favour of the reaffirmation of faith in the Virgin Birth and Apostle's Creed, notwithstanding the fact that various churchmen within and outside the ministry are casting doubt on the literal interpretation of these doctrines.

COASTAL BOAT SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I and the signatories below were passengers on board S. S. "Jayanti" of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. This steamer had been specially requisitioned for the 300 or 400 passengers who could not board the daily Goa Mail for two successive days. Nearly all the upper class passengers were office clerks working in various capacities in different offices and Courts in Bombay proper. They were due duty for on Monday and naturally booked tickets on Sunday. The steamer anchored in the harbour but as the decks were all overcrowded the Captain could not take a fresh batch of passengers. That was natural enough.

Now to come to the story of the Special. We left Ratnagiri at about 3-30 a.m on Tuesday. The steamer then plied to Purnagad, where 100 more passengers had waited for a steamer for some three or four days. The next port touched was Tivri which was reached at about 8-30 a.m. on Wednesday. There was then a halt and I may now say a dead halt. The Captain, Malim and one more petty officer in the steamer went on shore and returned at about 11 with one cask of country toddy and a bundle of fried fish. They were able to collect something like 4 or

passengers who came in batches of 2 and

The steamer was detained for the sake

these 5 passengers for nearly 3 hours a

though the reason given was that th

steamer had to wait for such an abnorm

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arrived in Bombay Harbour at 10-30 p.m

There were very few gharries to take th

passengers to their homes in the City an

naturally they demanded high rates which

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IDEALS OF NON-COOPERATION

(Continued from page 8.)

capitalists and the middle classes, can not altogether brush aside the wishes of the people as the present administration does. It cannot *entirely* ignore or defy them. It must consult their wishes and be conciliatory. We want our masses to grow in manliness, in frankness, and in power, not by crooked methods which the bureaucracy is teaching them, not by learning the alphabets of treachery, cunning and diplomacy with which they are being inoculated, but by intelligent self-assertion and by growing consciousness of their ability to enforce their righteous will. We are not at all confident that an Indian bureaucracy will be more efficient, or more impartial or more concientious than the present British bureaucracy is, but we are confident that while no amount of public opinion can bend the latter, the former shall have to bend. No Indian bureaucracy would have dared to pass a Rowlatt Act or to write the report of the majority of the Hunter Committee: or to decide the Punjab affair as the British Cabinet did. No Indian bureaucracy would have committed the blunders of the *Guru Ka Bagh* affair. No Indian bureaucracy would have dared use violence to disperse peaceful volunteers as was done last year No Indian bureaucracy would have declared the Shromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee and the Akal' Dal, unlawful associations within the meaning of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. No Government can conduct its affairs without officials. A bureaucracy is distinguished from an ordinary body of officials by its exclusiveness, by its caste-like organization and by its extraordinary and over-weening ideas of prestige. There are permanent officials in Great Britain and in the United States, but you cannot call them a bureaucracy. They do not possess the characteristics of a bureaucracy. Officials of the Government, they are also members of the Nation. The prestige of the people is of greater importance to them than that of themselves or of the State. They are servants of the people, not their masters. A bureaucrat is a master, a ruler, a *Hakim*. An official is an Ahlkar, or an *A'maldar*. As soon as India becomes self-governed, though not fully democratic, the Indian official however high may be his ranw, will know his position. He will be a member of the Nation first, and a servant of the state next. An India born official, however, who is a member of the *Anglo-Indian bureaucracy* occupies an entirely different, and a very superior position—superior from the point of view of his prestige against and power over the people. No amount of Indian public opinion affects his conduct. He is at times even more arrogant and haughty than his British Colleague. He is afraid of losing caste with the latter, and of falling in his estimation and regard. He is also afraid of his promotion and prospects being affected by the least suspicion of partiality for his country and its people on the part of his British superiors. He can never free his mind from the fear of *confidential and secret reports* and consultations among the latter. To him the approval of his brother Anglo-Indian bureaucrat, even though of inferior or equal status, matters more than the disapproval of the whole Indian nation. His position is extremely unnatural, unfortunate and demoralising. He has to deny friendships, to disown relationships and to become a worshipper, of servility. It follows therefrom that the complete Indianization of the services will not make much difference to the nation as long as their enrolment, and control and their promotion and preferment is vested in British hands.

Wanted power

What the Nation wants is the power to appoint and dismiss its servants and not merely a change in the *personnel* of the services. For a long time to come we may continue to employ British experts in the various departments of our Government. We have (at least we ought to have) no prejudic against the British as such. What we object to, is his mastery over us. As a friend, as a comrade, as an ally, even as guide and adviser we may value his cooperation, but we do not want his *hakumat*. We shall no longer be his subjects. This in short is my position as regards the bureaucracy. As regards the other point, viz our having Legislatures dominated by the *bourgeisie* (the middle classes), I am afraid we can not defer self-government to the day when a full-fledged and a perfect democracy may be possible, though we want a full recognition of the right of all classes and sections of the nation (including the ryot, the small proprietor, the labourer, and the untouchables) to form the Government of the country and to a place therein. In their present condition of mental and moral growth with their economic dependence on the wealthy and the middle classes, a Legislature mainly composed of the latter is inevitable. In India, we cannot, by one leap, do better than what nations having universal suffrage are doing in Europe and America.

Two masters

Just now we have two masters, viz., the foreign capitalist and the Indian capitalist. Surely it will be an improvement to get rid of the former and then educate our people to settle with the latter. We shall have to wait for long if we aim at displacing both. By that time we may be thoroughly demoralized and lose even the little self-respect and power of initiative and independent action we still possess.

But that does by no means imply that we can ignore the existence and interests of this class and ride rough shod on their sentiments and needs. Once we are free agents in our house we can devise means and methods not only to prevent that class hatred and class war that disfigures Europe to-day, but also to protect the interests of the latter in the transitional period. Besides having champions of their cause and advocates of their interests from among the *bourgeosie leaders* they must be represented by men of their own class both in the Legislatures and the Local and Municipal bodies. No one is to [illegible] to rule others and to look after their interests. The labourer and the ryot must not feel that they owe the protection and the looking after, of their interest in the governing bodies of the country, to the kindness and benevolence of their masters or employers. Provision will have to be made immediately for their direct representation through men of their own class in the governing bodies of the country. They will have to be educated by willing friends to participate in the government of the country.

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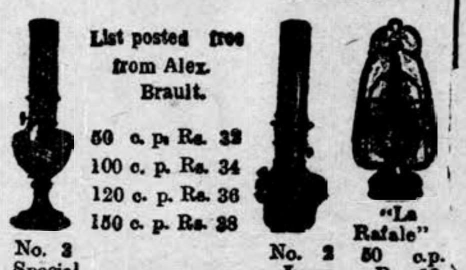

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